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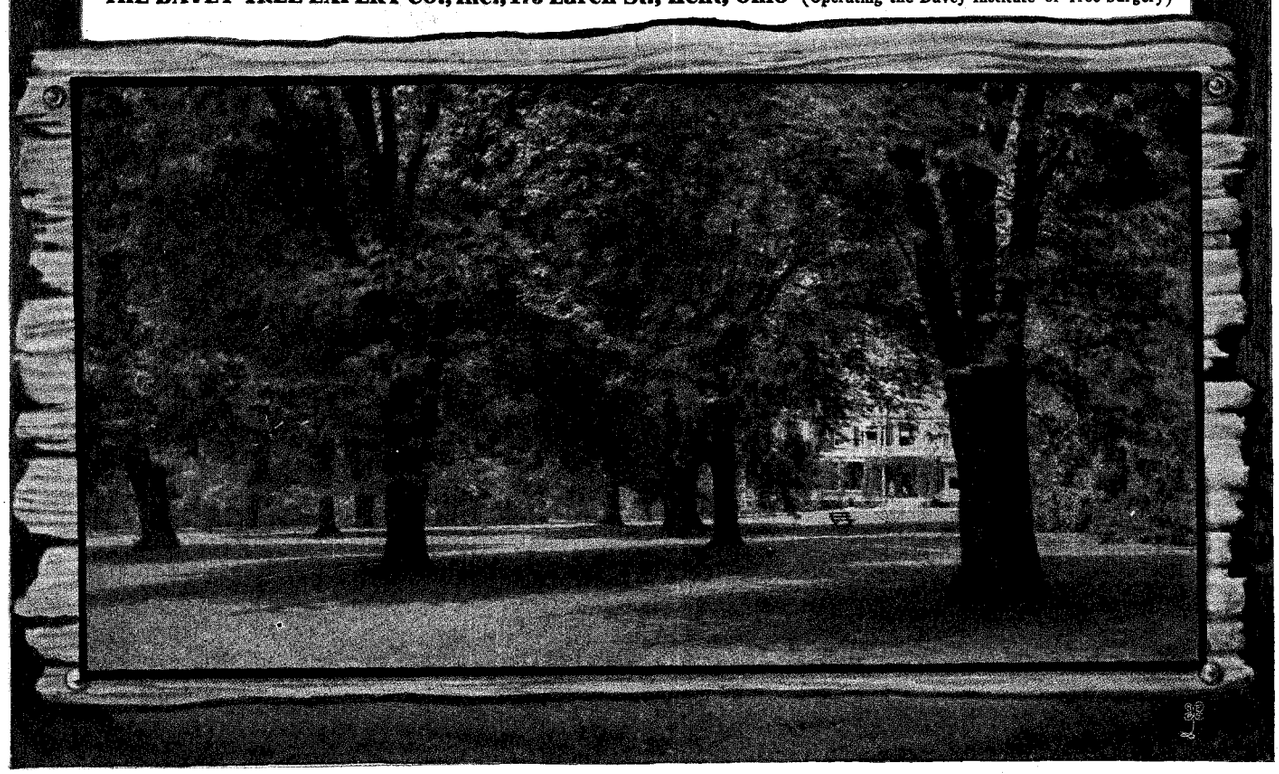

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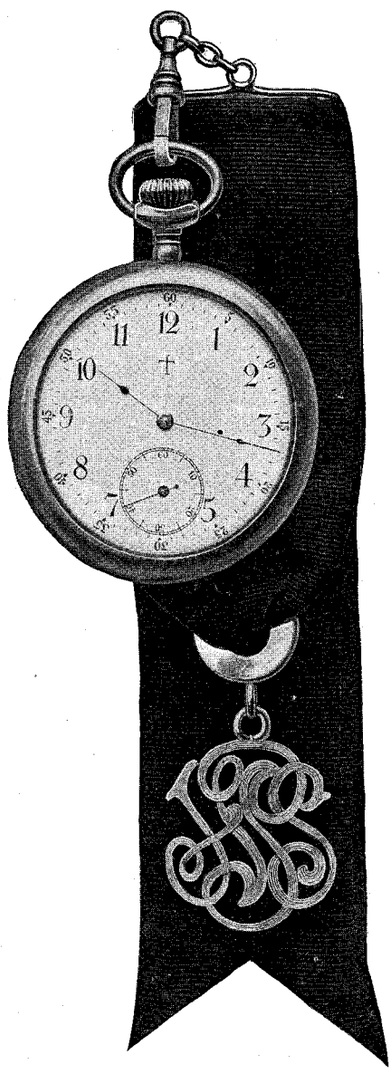

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VOL. XLII., NO. 9 NEW YORK, MARCH 4, 1911 WHOLE NUMBER 1089

TOPICS OF THE DAY

RAILROADS FORBIDDEN TO TAKE MORE

THE ROSY PICTURE of railway prosperity painted by the Interstate Commerce Commission seemingly fails to cheer the railroad presidents who have been bitterly complaining of their poverty. The Commission says, in effect, that the roads are richer to-day than at any previous time in the history of the country, with larger profits, greater surpluses, lower interest rates, and more business than ever before, so that they really do not need the extra $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 they wish to take in higher freight rates. This is "a great blow to the railroads," says President George F. Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading, and "I do not see," he adds, "how some of them will get along." President L. W. Hill, of the Great Northern, told a reporter he would probably take a trip to Europe, "as there won't be much use of my staying around here next summer," for "there won't be much done in the way of extensions or improvements" after this denial of increased revenue. Other railroad magnates seem equally pessimistic.

"It means the alternative of reducing wages or cutting dividends," avers Darius Miller, president of the Burlington; while Daniel Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio, remarks sarcastically, "I hope it will develop that we were all wrong and that the Interstate Commerce Commission is right" in its view of railroad riches and needs.

The shippers, who are saved the $50,000,000 or so by this verdict, are naturally not so gloomy. John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, thinks the big increase in business this year "assures the roads prosperity at the present rates," and John E. Wilder, a director of the same association, exclaims:

"This talk of business depression is ridiculous. Business will take a big jump as a result of the decision. There is no question. The statement of railroad officials that the companies are facing bankruptcy can not be backed up by facts or figures."

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LEADER OF THE VICTORIOUS SHIPPERS.

Louis D. Brandeis, who achieves a great personal triumph in the victory of his clients. He consoles the defeated railroads with the assurance that in time they will see that the decision is not a blow, but a blessing.

Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, the leading counsel for the shippers, who wins the greatest victory of his life in this decision, says the finding will not only help the manufacturers and merchants, but "is of even greater importance to the consumer—particularly to wage-earners—upon whom the burden of advanced rates would have ultimately rested." Then he proceeds to comfort his defeated opponents in these words:

"While the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission may seem to the railroads now a serious blow, the time is, I believe, not far distant when it will be recognized by them to have been a great blessing. The decision compels them to look within, instead of without, for relief. The able railroad managers will soon learn greatly to increase their net incomes by scientific management. They will show lessened operating costs in spite of higher wages, and by maintaining or lowering rates they will secure increases in the volume of business. Led by their present necessities to introduce advanced methods and to eliminate questionable practises, the railroads will so strengthen their organization as to establish their credit on a firmer basis than ever before."

This sweeping denial of increased freight-rates comes in two simultaneous and unanimous decisions, one covering the Eastern roads and the other the Western. A third decision, affecting the lines in the Southwest, is favorable to the roads. The Commission, while denying the plea of the Eastern and Western roads at this time, points out that if conditions change in the future, "this Commission will not hesitate to give its sanction to increases which will be reasonable." Commissioner Lane, who wrote the decision on the Western roads, says of their prosperity:

"The carriers in the present proceeding . . . have laid before us their financial condition, their needs, their hopes, their fears. While the justification given by no one is precisely that given by all others, the common ground for these common advances may be epitomized in the language of the leading witness for the carriers, 'We need the money.'

"Disregarding for the moment all other considerations, this statement that rates have been increased because the carriers

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YOU DON'T SUPPOSE ANY ONE IS GETTING JEALOUS, DO YOU?
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

HOW'S THIS FOR A STORM CENTER?
—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

STIRRED UP.

need greater revenue than hitherto sounds ominous, coming, as it did, in a year of unexampled railroad earnings. For it is a fact, demonstrable from the figures gathered by this Commission, that at no time in the history of American railroads have they yielded such profits or was their prospect more fair than in the fiscal year that closed June 30, 1910.

"The primary impression of the Commission was that these increased rates were impelled by the 'higher cost of living' to the railroads; that they were merely the outgrowth of the increased cost of supplies, fuel, and labor. But no sooner was the investigation under way than these matters were entirely subordinated. It became manifest that the purpose of the carriers was not so much to secure approval of these specific rates as to discover the mind of the Commission with respect to the policy which the carriers might in future pursue, and to secure, if possible, some commitment on our part as to a nation-wide policy which would give the carriers a loose rein. . . . . .

"Whatever of doubt has arisen in the public mind respecting the value of our railroad securities has come, we are convinced, rather from the too reckless policy of stock manipulators parading under the title of financiers than from any course of governmental policy on the part of the American people.

"The railroads make complaint that they no longer have a free hand. Yet the fact is that they have fared better under such control as that to which they are at present subjected than under a preceding régime of *laissez faire*.

"On July 1, 1901, there were in the United States reporting to this Commission 195,561 miles of railroad, yielding a gross operating revenue of $1,572,960,868, or $8,043 per mile. The net operating revenues of these roads amounted to $577,221,171, or $2,951 per mile. Coming forward ten years to July 1, 1910, we find that the mileage of our roads increased to 238,411 miles, which yielded for the preceding fiscal year a total gross income of $2,818,411,419, or $11,822 per mile. The net operating revenue reached the unparalleled figure of $932,848,978, or $3,913 per operated mile, an increase of nearly 33 per cent. in net per mile over the figures of but ten years ago.

"A gain of over $109,000,000 in net revenue was made by the railroads of this country in the last year. A sum four times as great as the total paid by the United States for Alaska, the Louisiana purchase, and Florida, combined, was added to the net profits of our carriers in one year over and above the profits of the preceding year. And the mileage operated was but 3,000 miles greater in the one year than in the other. With an increase of 38,000 miles between 1902 and 1910 the net revenues received from the operation of our railroads increased over $300,000,000. . . . . .

"Thus we see that at the very time that the carriers in the East and in the West were taking united action to increase their rates, they were compiling their annual statements, which show from the standpoint of net revenue and of dividends upon stocks the railroads of the United States as a whole have never before prospered—not even in the heyday of 1907—as they did in 1910, which, be it remarked, was but two years removed from the financial panic of 1907–8."

Commissioner Prouty, in the decision on the Eastern lines, touches on the question of proper economy and right management by the roads themselves, and upon the much mooted subject of physical valuation of the roads. He says, voicing the unanimous opinion of the Commission:

"First, it has been several times stated in the course of this discussion, and should be repeated here, that in view of the complex character of this problem nothing but an actual test can satisfactorily determine the financial results from the operations of these several carriers. There is no evidence before us which establishes the necessity for higher rates. The probability is that increased rates will not be necessary in the future. In view of the liberal return received by these defendants in the past ten years they should be required to show, with reasonable certainty, the necessity before the increase is allowed. If actual results should demonstrate that our forecast of the future is wrong, there might be ground for asking a further consideration of this subject.

"But it would be further said that before any general advance can be permitted it must appear with reasonable certainty that carriers have exercised proper economy in the purchase of their supplies, in the payment of their wages, and in the general conduct of their business.

"Second—We have been compelled to dispose of this case upon the evidence available. As previously noted, there is no testimony tending to show the cost of reproducing these properties. It is plain that a physical valuation would introduce into the calculation a new element, which might lead to a different conclusion. The conclusion reached here extends, therefore, no further than the facts upon which it is based.

"The Commission has several times urged Congress to authorize a reproductive valuation of those railroads subject to Federal jurisdiction. It is reported that certain railroad companies are making such valuations themselves, and the results may at any time be urged upon this Commission and the courts as a justification for higher rates. The interest of the public ought not to depend upon a valuation made entirely by the owners of these properties, no matter how honestly the work may be prosecuted."

Turning to the press comment, we do not find the editors sharing the dark forebodings of the railroad presidents. While "a moderate advance in rates should have been permitted," thinks the New York *Herald*, a strongly conservative friend of

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CURIOUS FOREIGN AMUSEMENTS.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

UNCLE SAM—"Wake up, Johnny Bull, you are dreaming."
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*

"SEEING THINGS."

the business interests, yet "there is no reason why anybody should be panic-stricken by the action of the Commission," for "*it is not the court of last resort and there is not going to be* any confiscation of railway property." And the Philadelphia *Press* observes similarly, after a general survey of railroad finance:

"The rate decision may not be without temporary effect, and conditions here and there may not be satisfactory. On the whole, however, there seems to be little justification for the pessimism displayed by the railroad presidents in their testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission; and this would appear to be the opinion of the Commissioners."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks the railroads "will still manage to keep receivers from the door," and adds in another column:

"The *status quo* has not been upset; the railroad companies have merely been denied certain additional advantages which they sought to gain. In considering the whole railroad situation it should not be overlooked that since the agitation for higher rates began there has been a substantial decrease in the cost of many commodities and some reduction in the materials used by transportation systems. Whether this process of readjustment will go far enough to justify the withdrawal of the increases in wages granted last year can not at this stage be foreseen. All that can be said at the moment is that the lowering of prices has been sufficient to stop demands for still higher wages."

This is "the beginning of a new era," declares the New York *World*, and the end of "the period of railroad anarchy." For:

"Railroad rates are no longer to be juggled to suit the purposes of Wall Street. The chief function of a railroad is to be a common carrier and not to serve as security for new issues of stocks and bonds. Rates are not to be raised whenever a financial group in control of the property wants more money. The necessity for the advance must be proved, and it must be an operating necessity, not a stock-ticker necessity. The shipper is not to be mulcted until reasonable processes of economy and intelligent management have been exhausted.

"Politically this decision is of no less importance than it is economically. It checks the movement toward Socialism. It halts the agitation for Government ownership of railroads by proving that there can be effective Government regulation for the protection of shippers and the public. If the average railroad manager could see beyond the end of a check-book, instead of making silly predictions of financial disaster he would welcome the decision as a most timely defense of property rights."

AMERICAN INDIFFERENCE TO ANNEXATION

WHATEVER the inflammatory effects in England and Canada of Champ Clark's expansive utterances and Congressman Bennet's quickly squelched resolution in favor of annexing our Northern neighbor, in this country they chiefly served to demonstrate the impossibility of galvanizing the subject of annexation into any semblance of a live issue—at least as far as our press is concerned. The Washington *Post* (Ind.), it is true, notes that Mr. Clark's speech in Congress (during which he advocated reciprocity because he hoped "to see the day when the American flag will float over every square foot of the British North American possessions clear to the North Pole") was received, according to *The Congressional Record*, with "prolonged applause on the Democratic side." In view of this fact, suggests the Washington paper, "is it not possible that the Democrats of the next House will make annexation a live issue?" However this may be, we have been unable to find in the Democratic press any very noticeable reverberations of the "prolonged applause" which imprest *The Post*. On the whole the editorial commentators seem to attach more importance to the fact—revealed by the same official record—that Mr. Clark's speech was punctuated at twenty-six points with "laughter."

While Speaker-to-be Clark is acquitted by the press of any ulterior motive in making his declaration—which is variously hailed as an "inopportune jest," an "inexcusable indiscretion," "a break," "a blunder," and an "untimely rhetorical outburst"—the resolution offered by Congressman William S. Bennet (Rep.), of New York, is generally regarded as a deliberate attempt to embarrass the advocates of Canadian reciprocity by stirring up suspicion and indignation in the British Empire. This resolution read as follows:

"That the President be requested to commence and continue negotiations with the British Government to secure the annexation of the Dominion of Canada to the United States."

Knowing that there is now no annexation sentiment worth considering north of the line, exclaims the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), Mr. Bennet "insults his colleagues with a suggestion that Congress be turned into a harlequinade." The New

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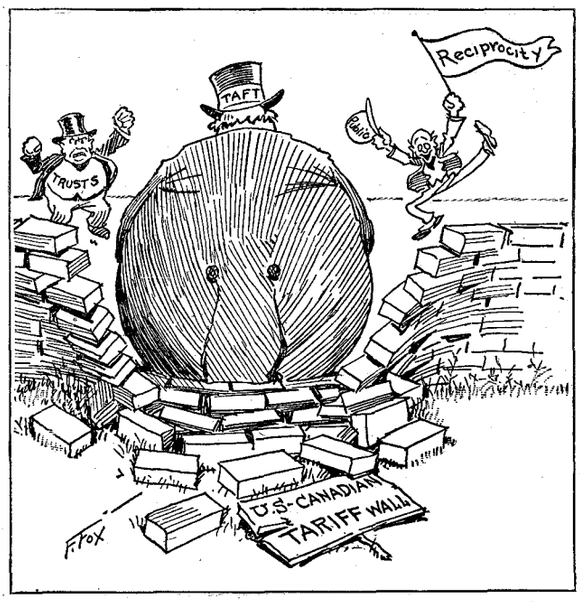
THE ATTORNEY FOR THE DEFENSE.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.



A MODERN DUMPTY SITS ON A WALL.
—Fox in the Chicago *Evening Post*.

MAKING AN IMPRESSION.

York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) deplores the New York Congressman's "impertinent resolution," whereby, it declares, "he has fairly put himself in the blatherskite class." While the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) dismisses the resolution as "bombast," the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) discovers in it something very much resembling treason. We read:

"Mr. Bennet has plainly endeavored, through the medium of a foreign country, to defeat a public policy of his own country. Many will consider this so extreme a means as to closely approach constructive treason."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) characterizes Mr. Bennet as a "political marplot," and the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.) is also convinced that "his foolishness was premeditated." Unlike Champ Clark's, says the Washington *Herald* (Ind.), Mr. Bennet's indiscretion "had not even the saving grace of humor."

But while our own papers show no tendency to accept the opinion of Messrs. Clark and Bennet that annexation is the logical sequel to reciprocity, beyond the border this view furnished the opponents of the measure with their most effective weapon. For this reason, as many papers agree, it was "absolutely necessary" that the Administration should make clear its own attitude in the matter. Thus in a letter to Representative McCall, foster-father of the Reciprocity Bill, President Taft says specifically:

"This agreement, if it becomes a law, has no political significance. No thought of future political annexation or union was in the minds of the negotiators on either side. Canada is now and will remain a political unit."

The matter is further enlarged upon by Secretary of State Philander C. Knox, in a speech on reciprocity recently delivered in Chicago. In this he declares that the benefits of closer commercial relations with Canada "ought not to be obscured by the fear of relations too cordial and conceivably dangerous to the great Canadian loyalty to England." He goes on to say:

"It is an ethnological fact that political units of the English-speaking people never lose their autonomy. Like bees, they give off their swarms, who set up for themselves independently, but they do not make political combinations among themselves."

While the editorial pages reflect little sympathy with the view that reciprocity is the parent of annexation, we learn from the news columns of the Washington *Post* (Ind.) that the idea is not entirely without friends at the Capitol. Thus Senator Cummins (Rep.), of Iowa, is quoted as saying:

"I am for the annexation of Canada. I always have been, and if it was generally understood Canadian annexation was the purpose of the pending pact it doubtless would help the measure in becoming a law here. Mr. Clark's speech may have some effect upon the outcome of the measure in England and Canada, but surely not in this country."

In several quarters we find the theory that reciprocity with Canada will actually prevent rather than accelerate the annexation of that country. Thus Dean Johnson, of New York University, is quoted as saying:

"Not in a thousand years has there been a union of two countries, except for the reason that one or the other has gained an economic advantage. Commercial reciprocity will secure both to Canada and the United States all the advantages which political union might bring, and will achieve the desired result with the least possible friction, there being no interference with the social or political institutions of either country. Mr. Champ Clark, who says reciprocity will promote annexation, is entirely wrong. Reciprocity kills annexation."

This same point is dwelt upon by the St. Paul *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.), the Denver *Republican* (Rep.), and the Washington *Star* (Ind.). "Reciprocity," says the St. Paul paper, "is really the strongest assurance that could be given against the growth of annexation sentiment on either side of the border in the future." To quote further:

"Whether the people of Lower Canada like to think so or not, the Canada of the future is Canada West. The great agricultural resources of that country lie west of the Red River, and there will ultimately be gathered the greater part of the population of the Dominion. Nothing could make for Canadian national integrity more than the removal of the artificial obstructions which now hamper commercial intercourse between Western Canada and the United States. Refusal to grant to that section the enjoyment of the advantages which nature has provided will do more to loosen the bonds between Eastern and Western Canada than any agitation of annexation on our side of the line. With trade obstructions removed, the principal inducement for annexation on either side will be removed. The Canadian Government insures to its citizens all the privileges and advantages that are to be enjoyed under that of the Republic. They have no reason politically to desire a change. If the people of Lower Canada are afraid of annexation, the wisest thing they can do is to agree to the removal of the principal argument in its favor. They might better, instead of intro-

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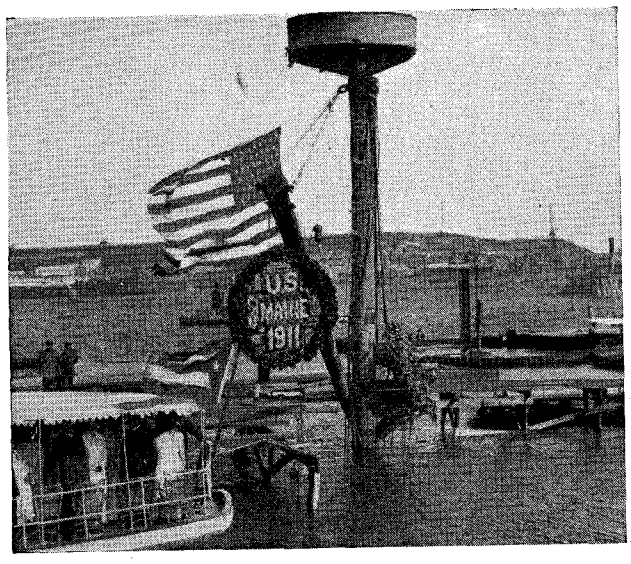
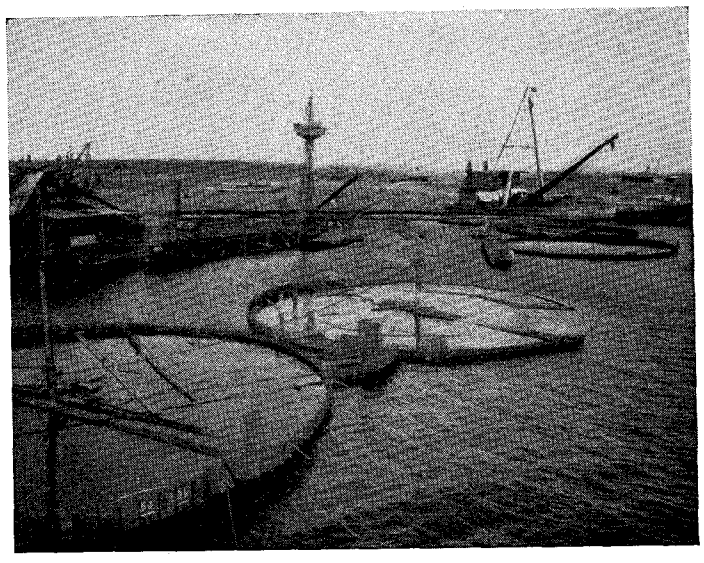


REMEMBERING THE "MAINE" ON FEBRUARY 15, 1911.



CAISSONS SURROUNDING THE WRECK.

A water-tight wall of caissons will be built around the remains of the sunken battle-ship, and the water pumped out. It is believed that the true story of the explosion will thus be learned.

GETTING TO THE BOTTOM OF THE DISASTER WHICH STARTED THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

ducing a false issue of this character, treat the proposition on its merits and recognize it as a source of protection against a danger which present conditions encourage and promote."

"Undeniably there was some sentiment for annexation twenty-five years ago, but practically none exists now," declares the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.). "The United States does not want Canada; Canada does not want to enter the United States," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.). "Annexation by this country of Canada is as impracticable as annexation of this country by Canada," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.). "Annexation of Canada as a national issue is not in sight," says the Washington *Star* (Ind.), while the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.) remarks that Canada's ultimate destiny is much more likely to be complete independence than closer political union with any nation.

GRABBING THE TIMBER LANDS

ONE HUNDRED and ninety-five holders now control nearly one-half of all the privately owned standing timber in the United States. Three holders—the Southern Pacific Company, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company—together have 11 per cent. Where forty years ago Uncle Sam himself owned three-fourths of the timber supply, he now owns only about one-fifth. In short, there is a tendency, already nearly consummated, toward a centralized control of the lumber industry by monopolizing the source of supply. This is the startling situation revealed by the Bureau of Corporations after a four-years' investigation—a situation which cries out, in the opinion of many editors, both for a change in the present system of taking up timber lands, and for the enactment of the reciprocity agreement with Canada. The latter event alone, by admitting lumber free, says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), would "reduce the cost of dwellings, one of the necessaries of life, and postpone the monopoly in timber lands." In regard to our public-land policy, remarks the Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.), "one may say that Uncle Sam beat Andrew Carnegie to the discovery that riches are disgraceful and that he has been far more successful than the iron master in getting rid of his surplus wealth; he inherited a great fortune and seems to have been most industrious in disburdening himself of it."

In a letter to the President submitting the results of his bureau's investigations, Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith emphasizes the "tremendous significance to the public welfare" of the facts set forth in the report. Foremost among these facts are:

(1) The concentration of a dominating control of our standing timber in a comparatively few enormous holdings, steadily tending toward a central control of the lumber industry.

(2) Vast speculative purchase and holding of timber land far in advance of any use thereof.

(3) An enormous increase in the value of this diminishing natural resource, with great profits to its owners.

Further details of the story are made clear in the following excerpts from Mr. Smith's own synopsis of his report:

"Only forty years ago at least three-fourths of the timber now standing was (it is estimated) publicly owned. Now about four-fifths of it is privately owned. The great bulk of it passed from Government to private hands through (*a*) enormous railroad, canal, and wagon-road grants by the Federal Government; (*b*) direct Government sales in unlimited quantities at $1.25 an acre; (*c*) certain public-land laws, great tracts being assembled in spite of the legal requirements for small holdings. Such laws were wholly inappropriate to forest regions; but, tho vigorously condemned in several public reports, they are still largely in force. In theory, they were intended to distribute the public lands in small tracts as homes for freeholders. In fact, they actually furthered timber concentration in vast holdings. The 1,802 largest holders of timber now own 88,579,000 acres of land, as compared with a vastly wider distribution of public lands in non-timbered agricultural sections.

"During this interval, and chiefly in the latter half thereof, the value of standing timber has increased tenfold, twentyfold, and even fiftyfold, according to local conditions. The present annual growth is only about one-third of the present annual cut. Replacement by new growth is very slow. . . . . .

"What did the Government get for the timber? Of the Southern pine sold for $1.25 an acre, much is now worth $60 an acre. Large amounts of Douglas fir in western Washington and Oregon, which the Government gave away, or sold at $2.50 an acre, now range from $100 to $200 per acre. The great redwood belt in California was alienated on similar terms, and some of it is now worth hundreds of dollars an acre. Practically none of the great forests in the public-land States was sold by the Government for more than $2.50 an acre. The great increase of value gives grave importance to the concentration of ownership. . . . . .

"Whatever power over prices may arise from combinations in manufacture and distribution (as distinguished from timber-owning), such power is insignificant and transitory compared to the control of the standing timber itself or a dominating part thereof. . . . . .

"Three vast holdings, alone, the greatest in the country, those of the Southern Pacific Company, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, and the Northern Pacific Railway Company

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(including their subsidiary companies), together have 238,000,000,000 feet, or nearly 11 per cent. of all our privately owned timber.

"The largest holders are cutting little of their timber. They thus reserve to themselves those incalculable profits which are still to accrue with the growth of the country, the diminishing of timber supply, and the further concentration and control thereof. Many of the very men who are protesting against conservation and the national forest system because of the 'tying up' of natural resources are themselves deliberately tying them up far more effectively for private gain."

Nor is standing timber the only question, Mr. Smith goes on to say:

"When the timber has been cut the land remains. There has been created, therefore, not only the framework of an enormous timber monopoly, but also an equally sinister land concentration in extensive sections. This involves also a great wealth in minerals. The Southern Pacific has 4,318,000 acres in northern California and western Oregon, and, with the Union Pacific, which controls it, millions of acres elsewhere. (The Government, however, is now suing to annul title to the Southern Pacific lands in Oregon for non-compliance with the terms of the original grants.) The Northern Pacific owns 3,017,000 acres of timber land and millions more of non-timbered land. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company owns 1,945,000 acres. . . . In Florida five holders have 4,600,000 acres, and the 187 largest timber-holders have over 15,800,000 acres, nearly one-half the land area of the State. In the whole investigation area the 1,802 largest holders of timber land have, together, 88,579,000 acres (not including Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific lands in non-timbered regions); which would make an average holding of 49,000 acres, or 77 square miles.

"Finally, to timber concentration and to land concentration is added, in our most important timber section, a closely connected railroad domination. The formidable possibilities of this combination in the Pacific Northwest and elsewhere are of the gravest public importance."

This report "is the most effective document ever offered in support of Gifford Pinchot and his administration of the forest service," declares the Nashville *Tennessean* (Dem.). But to *The Southern Lumberman*, published in the same city, it "looks like a case of 'fireman, fireman, save my child,' with the Reciprocity Bill as the perishing infant, the President impersonating the frenzied parent, and Herbert Knox Smith in the rôle of the red-shirted hero." The Pittsburg *Sun* (Dem.) and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) also predict a new impetus to the reciprocity movement as a result of the facts set forth by the Bureau of Corporations, and the New York *American* (Ind.) remarks pertinently:

"THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY CAN BY A SINGLE BLOW LOOSEN THE STRANGLE HOLD OF THE LUMBER TRUSTS BY RATIFYING THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT THAT WILL PUT THE ENDLESS WOODS OF CANADA WITHIN REACH OF THE AMERICAN LUMBER MARKET."

The Timber Trust, says the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), is loud in its protests against both reciprocity and conservation. In its fight against conservation, we are told, it has won many to its side by the cry that the conservationists would "tie up" our natural resources. The same point is emphasized by the Spokane *Spokesman Review* (Ind. Rep.), the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.).

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) complains that while Commissioner Smith's report sets forth with startling impressiveness the results of a mistaken policy of the past "it makes no suggestions for mitigating or correcting the consequences of the error. . . .The holders of the property can not be dispossest, and it is doubtful how far their control over the supply of lumber, the disposition of it in the market, and the prices that must be paid for its use, can be regulated." The San Francisco *Call* (Rep.), however, suggests that in some cases the timber lands that have slipt through the fingers of the Government may be recovered. We read:

"The question arises whether or not in the case of the railroad-grant lands a breach of trust has been committed. If these lands were granted on condition that they should be sold to settlers or lumbermen at Government price, and that condition has not been fulfilled, then the Government may be able to recover possession. In fact, the Department of Justice has brought suit in Oregon to test this question in relation to the timber lands held by the Southern Pacific in that State. This is a test case, and if the Government is successful in the litigation, the ruling will apply to similar lands in California and other coast States."

EDUCATING THE YOUNG IN PITTSBURG

PITTSBURG learns from its Voters' League that the majority of the 322 men charged with the direction of the city schools are totally unfitted for such responsibility and that among them are many bartenders, gamblers, and proprietors of questionable resorts. Two years ago this league sent Pittsburg's boodle councilmen to jail, and now it says that the school system is "even more rotten than were the councils." Public funds have been wasted, the educational standard of the schools has been lowered, the morals of the children have been imperiled, and graft has been rampant for years. After securing a vast amount of detailed information, the league decided not to try to make any arrests, but to publish a detailed report in the newspapers, setting forth all the wrongdoing, but omitting the names of the wrongdoers. Thus it will give "timely warning" to the grafters that their criminality is known in detail. "If this has not the effect of changing the methods of the school boards, arrests will follow."

This method of procedure is praised by the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* and *Gazette-Times*, which believe it sufficient until the new State school code now pending in the legislature is passed, when will come "the uprooting of the whole vicious local system, central board, local boards, and all, and the substitution of a substantial and businesslike administrative body."

The Sun and *The Dispatch*, of Pittsburg, demand, however, that the guilty ones be named, that the evidence be handed over to the District Attorney, and that prosecutions be started at once. The rascals must be run down, says *The Sun*, and *The Dispatch* asserts that as the report now stands

"every citizen who has during the past few years had a part in school management, either in the central or sub-district boards, is left under suspicion. It is stated that the whole system is honeycombed with graft, and examples of the grossest dishonesty are cited without names. The honest man who has been unfortunate enough to try to serve the public in that capacity can only clear his name by proving a negative which, the law recognizes, no man should be compelled to do."

While a number of papers in other cities are inclined to exclaim indignantly with the Buffalo *Express* and the Cleveland *Leader* against political corruption that descends to the debauchery of a school department, or to hope with the Savannah *News* that "eventually if the right methods are adopted, Pittsburg will become a moderately clean city morally," the Chicago *Record-Herald* thinks that it was only natural that flagrant corruption should exist in such a large body of directors. Educational Pittsburg, it reminds us, is divided into 46 districts, each with its own board of six members, elected by the voters of the district, and every district contributes one member to a central board. "Could ward or precinct politics go any farther?" asks the Chicago editor.

The report of the Voters' League, as published in the Pittsburg papers, declares that corruption permeates the entire system, tho there are many efficient and conscientious directors and several good school boards. These boards, with their practically unlimited power of taxation and expenditure without provision for proper auditing and reporting, are made up largely of men disqualified for such office by character, training, or occupation. Among them are 14 bartenders or saloonkeepers,

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38 directors holding political jobs, 7 without legitimate occupation (such as professional gamblers and the like), 36 laborers, including the lowest type of unskilled mill-workers, drivers, watchmen, and waiters; and 16 contractors and builders, many of whom are engaged in public-school contracting.

One of the worst evils alleged by the Voters' League is the growing custom of having annual school picnics, paid for illegally out of the school funds. Some of these

"have been nothing more than drunken orgies for the directors and their dissolute and disreputable friends. Children from the schools have been taken to picnics with men and women of the underworld. They have seen drunken women from the tenderloin on the dancing platform, and gamblers plying their vocation on the grounds."

A financial statement covering ten years shows that school expenditures have increased 42 per cent. with but 14 per cent. increase in the number of pupils. One sub-district showed a 258-per-cent. increase of expenditure against a 26-per-cent. loss in attendance. Many instances of carelessness, extravagance, and waste in sub-districts and by the central board are cited.

In awarding contracts, and in purchasing school supplies, graft, big or little, seems to have been the acknowledged order of the day. To quote several typical instances from the report:

"The president of one sub-district board was found who has collected a percentage on every contract made by his board for years. On one occasion he insisted on collecting twice for the same contract. He demanded his money before the contract was approved by the board, and then insisted on a second bribe before he would permit payment for the work. It was this director who sat on the doorstep of an agent until far into the night waiting for his bribe. It was another director who went to a candy merchant and told him that his board had appropriated a certain sum for candy. The merchant replied that this was just enough to buy good candy for the children.

"'Enough,' cried the director, 'well, I should hope so; you get only half of it. The other half comes to me.'

"The merchant explained: 'Why, man, you'll be feeding the children poison.'

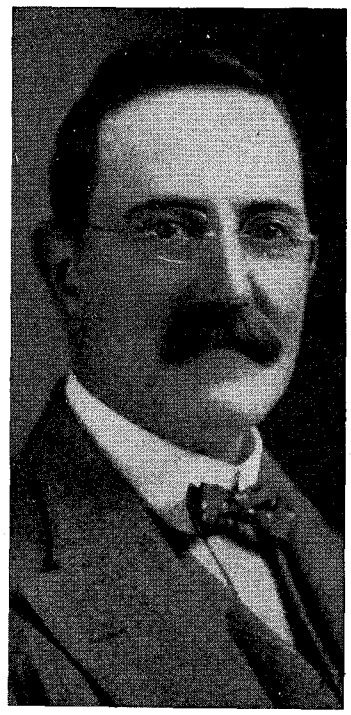
"'Poison,' sneered the director; 'what the hell do I care as long as I get my money?'

"And he got it.

"Another director stole the tickets which were to be distributed to the children for the merry-go-round at a school picnic, and sold them to a 'barker' at half price. . . . . .

"Some years ago a large contract was to be let for the building of a new school on the North Side. A number of the directors were grafters. Four directors were to be paid $1,400 each. The money was placed in envelops, one for each director, and put in a hat, which was left in the room of a prominent hotel. It was night and the room was dark. The directors went to the room one at a time, each taking out his envelop. When the fourth director came for his envelop none was there. It was necessary to pay him later. . . . The director who took out of the hat two envelops, and thus made more money than in his business in a year's time, was also taking every month from the janitor of the building $5 out of his salary. . . . . .

"No graft is too small. Teachers have been forced to pay for their appointments and there are well-authenticated stories of principals having to divide their salaries. Truant officers and janitors have also been held up. When everything else fails the grafting directors can always raise money for a time by borrowing it from agents and contractors with whom the school does business. The money is never returned. Some agents who meet many directors carry nothing but small change and a few small bills. They have these distributed in various pockets. In this way they can give several directors in the same day 'the last cent they have in their pocket.'"



A. LEO WEIL,

President of the Pittsburg Voters' League, a reform organization which declares that "graft, extravagance, and waste extend to every feature of the school system from the erection of buildings to the employment of teachers and janitors and the conduct of school picnics."

THE NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN

THE FACT that all reference to Japanese immigration is left out of our new treaty with Japan does not mean that the immigrants are to be let in, it is explained. The omission is a courteous deference to Japanese national pride, and in return the Mikado's Government is to see to it that we shall have no unwelcome guests. The omission of the "protective features relating to immigration matters" that appear in the present treaty led the California Senate to adopt strong resolutions before the treaty was ratified by the United States Senate, urging the President to withdraw it and urging the Senate at the same time "to withhold and refuse its assent to a compact fraught with so much danger to our citizens, to our industrial development, and to our civilization." In reply the President wired Governor Johnson:

"I have the resolutions transmitted by you. The treaty and the assurances from Japan as to the continuance of the present arrangement are exactly such as you approved when the Secretary of State and I explained them to you here. Will you not explain this to the two Houses of your legislature to prevent action by reason of misunderstanding."

It is expected, say the Washington correspondents, that the protests which have been coming from all parts of the Pacific Coast States will be silenced by the Coast Senators, who were consulted freely in the preparation of the convention, and who have wired westward that the present rigid restrictions on Japanese immigration are in no danger of being relaxed. Moreover, say the New York *Herald* and the Chicago *Record-Herald*, the people of California have a Panama Canal Exposition to prepare for, and as a matter of policy they are not likely to try to stir up an international controversy between now and 1915.

This treaty, remarks the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph*, comes as a surprize. The pact of 1894 has still a year of life. The explanation of the State Department is that this year Japan is revising all her treaties of commerce and navigation with the chief Powers. It is not feasible to complete these negotiations until a new treaty has been made with the United States, and the net result of any long delay on our part, according to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, would be "a postponement of Japan's very important economic rehabilitation for about a year."

The effect of the new treaty on the Japanese immigration problem is to leave it all to the honor of the Japanese Government. This, as the Washington *Herald* notes,

"is practically the condition of affairs that has existed for the last two years, and the new treaty, therefore, proposes no change in the actual status of this question. It merely drops from the old treaty a meaningless provision which has been obnoxious to the Japanese. That provision is contained in the last paragraph of article 2 of the existing treaty. It reads:

"'It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding article do not in any way affect the laws, ordinances, and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of laborers, police, and public security which are in force or which may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries.' This provision was distasteful to Japan in that

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it put her in the attitude of sanctioning indirectly in treaty form any possible exclusion act that the United States might pass against the Japanese. Its elimination does not surrender any right that the United States has in this matter or reduce the present measure of protection."

Altho the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* sympathizes with the protesting legislators at Sacramento, and the Knoxville *Sentinel* thinks it is dangerous to leave the matter of immigration restriction to the good faith of the Mikado's Government, the press in general believe that Japan's honor can be trusted. If she fails to live up to her agreement, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* reminds us that "we are at liberty to denounce the treaty within six months and return to the old order of things." The objectionable clause was meaningless and unnecessary anyway, say the Pittsburg *Dispatch* and the New York *Tribune*, the former adding:

"The restriction of Japanese immigration has been enforced, not by any virtue of this clause in the treaty, but by two recognized factors, wholly independent of it, the refusal of the Japanese Government to issue passports to Japanese immigrants to this country and the power of the American immigration officials to exclude undesirables. Both these factors will continue just as effectively without the obnoxious clause in the treaty."

That the Government has made a proper concession to the sensibilities of a nation ranking among the great Powers, while retaining all its own rights, is also the opinion of the Boston *Advertiser*, Baltimore *Evening Sun*, Chicago *Tribune*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, and Washington *Herald*. This position is strengthened and the fears of the Pacific-Coast dwellers are in a fair way to be calmed by the following declaration, which accompanied the text of the treaty, and to which its prompt ratification by the Senate is thought to be largely due:

"In proceeding this day to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and the United States, the undersigned, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, duly authorized by his Government, has the honor to declare that the Imperial Japanese Government are fully prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control which they have for the past three years exercised in regulation of the emigration of laborers to the United States.

"February 21, 1911. Y. UCHIDA."

In the State Department at Washington it is believed that three distinct advantages will accrue to the United States from the treaty. We read in a New York *Tribune* dispatch from the capital:

"First—The United States will secure the perpetuation of the passport arrangement of 1907 through diplomatic notes, and feels able, therefore, to dispense with the stipulation in the treaty of 1894 regarding immigration, which exprest a potential right that never was exercised. This stipulation, they point out, will not impair the inherent and sovereign right of the United States to legislate on immigration should it so desire.

"Second—The industrial and artistic as well as property rights of Americans will be protected. The diplomatic exchanges in recent years covering the rights of American patents and copyrights are embodied now in a treaty.

"Third—The United States will continue to receive 'favored-nation' treatment, in whatever revision of the tariff Japan may undertake in the future."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THERE was no battle at Juarez to-day. Wet grounds.—*Toledo Blade.*

WONDER what General Sherman's definition of war in Mexico would be?—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

THE spectators on the northern boundary of the Rio Grande will soon be demanding rain-checks.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT is doubtful whether Mr. Frank Hitchcock will ever be invited to become a contributing editor to a magazine.—*Washington Star.*

SENATOR ALDRICH'S currency bill is called a plan for "mobile money." Why not call it automobile money and make the bill really popular?—*Cleveland Leader.*

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HITCHCOCK could prevent several magazine publishers from using the mails at all if they put into print exactly what they are thinking.—*Washington Star.*

ACCORDING to Postmaster-General Hitchcock's argument, the postal deficit could be completely wiped out by making the department cease handling any mail at all.—*New York American.*

THE use of water as an anesthetic is now declared to be old practise, even in major operations. It is undoubted that water has been extensively employed by operators in removing countless millions of dollars from the American people.—*New York Evening Post.*

"MAGAZINES profit at nation's cost," says Postmaster-General Hitchcock. So by reason of the tariff, does the Woolen Trust, and the Cotton Trust, and the Beef Trust, and the Steel Trust, and all the trusts. But then, these have not written anything more offensive than checks for campaign contributions.—*New York American.*

CONGRATULATIONS are in order. The Missouri Legislature has lost its records.—*Atlanta Journal.*

A GOOD part of *The Congressional Record* should come under the proposed rates on advertising.—*New York American.*

CANADIAN mothers now frighten their children by telling them Champ Clark is coming.—*Philadelphia North American.*

PERSONS who are vaguely following this reciprocity argument want to know if it will make Canadian dimes good.—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

THERE is a suspicion that the valued *Congressional Record* is another of the magazines controlled by the interests.—*Ohio State Journal.*

IT is noticeable that Russia's threat against China includes no proposal to send battleships or make a naval demonstration.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

J. P. MORGAN took seven dozen fresh eggs when he started to Europe. Probably going to trade 'em off for one of the old masters.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

DR. ANNA SHAW says that Washington, Lincoln, and Susan B. Anthony are the three greatest Americans. Here is another blow at the Colonel.—*Chicago News.*

THE linotype machine which observed that the membership of the next house was to be $433 had the right idea in mind but omitted seven or eight ciphers.—*Ohio State Journal.*

THE theatrical managers may soon enter a protest against the Mexican revolution on the ground that it is drawing the crowds away from the legitimate theatrical attractions.—*San Francisco Post.*

BUYING OUR VOTES IN LEXINGTON IN 1776.

SELLING OUR VOTES IN DANVILLE IN 1910.

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

WHAT OUR FATHERS DIED FOR.

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FOREIGN COMMENT

THE PLAGUE IN MANCHURIA

WHILE THE bubonic plague in India created ravages which shocked the civilized world, at the same time rousing the energy of medical science, it was not by any means so fatal as the pneumonic plague now raging in Manchuria. For this disease no cure has yet been discovered. It spreads "with the rapidity, and almost with the fury, of a forest fire," and every human being infected with it is almost certainly doomed to die. Hence the great need for preventive measures. The London *Times* correspondent at Peking gives the Chinese Government credit for their exertions in alleviating the horrors of the situation, and we read that the 75,000 taels (a tael being 65 cents American) have been voted toward the expenses of medical service, the sum, in fact, which was destined to be expended in entertaining the German Prince Imperial had not the plague prevented his travels in Manchuria. We read further in *The Times* correspondence:

"Many medical students have been employed, and a few missionary doctors are gallantly struggling to combat the disease, but it remains true that their numbers are inadequate and it is regrettable that the Government does not make better provision for the families of the doctors who lose their lives, as the compensation hitherto paid has been totally inadequate; others who are ready to come forward are deterred.

"Medical opinion is clear that, while serious danger need not be apprehended at present, with the advent of spring it is highly probable that the disease will become endemic and bubonic, and may spread rapidly in a country where sanitation is unknown and where the personal habits of the people are not particularly cleanly."

The terrible virulence of the scourge is dwelt upon in these words:

"The epidemic is apparently entirely pneumonic, and the world has not seen a wide-spread epidemic of pneumonic plague for a very long time, possibly for centuries. Pneumonic plague is not only almost invariably fatal, but death supervenes with terrible swiftness. It is said that in Manchuria nearly every case ends in rapid death. In India the usual percentage of death from bubonic plague has been about 80 per cent., tho in Hongkong it has reached as high as 96 per cent. The average mortality in European bubonic-plague cases is about 30 per cent. Manchuria is thus stricken with an epidemic which for virulence, at any rate, can only be compared to the great pestilences of the Middle Ages. In pneumonic plague the breath of the victim suffices to carry the bacillus, which finds a host with equal readiness, and with equally fatal results, among Europeans and Asiatics. Several devoted European doctors have already fallen victims to its ravages in the cities of Manchuria. It is spreading with the rapidity, and almost with the fury, of a forest fire. Barely three weeks have passed since the first warning telegrams arrived from Harbin, and already the whole province seems to be infected."

A STREET LEFT SILENT BY THE PLAGUE.

Deserted houses formerly occupied by Chinese in Korea Street at Harbin. This street has been thoroughly disinfected, and the inhabitants driven away and nobody is permitted to enter it.

IN MANCHURIA.

—*National Review* (Shanghai).

While it is difficult to obtain exact statistics of the mortality, its extent may be measured by the London daily's statement that at Harbin, a town of 30,000 population, "3,500 corpses have been cremated, and none is left unburied. The St. Petersburg reports about dead bodies piled mountain-high on the ice of the river are untrue. Twenty Western doctors, 30 dressers, and 1,500 policemen are working energetically."

The editor of the London *Times* does not think that there is any cause for apprehension that the plague will spread to Europe and thence to the United States. The natural barriers to the east of Europe, as well as the course of trade and intercontinental intercourse, render such a contingency so remote as to be next door to the impossible. Thus we are told:

"Plague is a winter disease in Manchuria, and the conditions under which the people live are peculiarly favorable to the spread of the pneumonic variety. They dwell in houses from which all ventilation is excluded owing to the cold. It is not anticipated that the pneumonic form will long continue, and with the arrival of summer it is quite probable that the disease may become bubonic in character, if it does not entirely disappear. Meanwhile the mortality may continue high and the suffering very great. We fear that even a more efficient Government than that of Peking would find it difficult to cope with so unprecedented an outbreak. . . . . .

"In the mean time, the tragic plight of Manchuria may be contemplated by Europe with deep sympathy, but without undue apprehension. We do not for a moment anticipate that the Manchurian epidemic, however virulent it may be, will sweep westward through the forests of Siberia and across the Urals."

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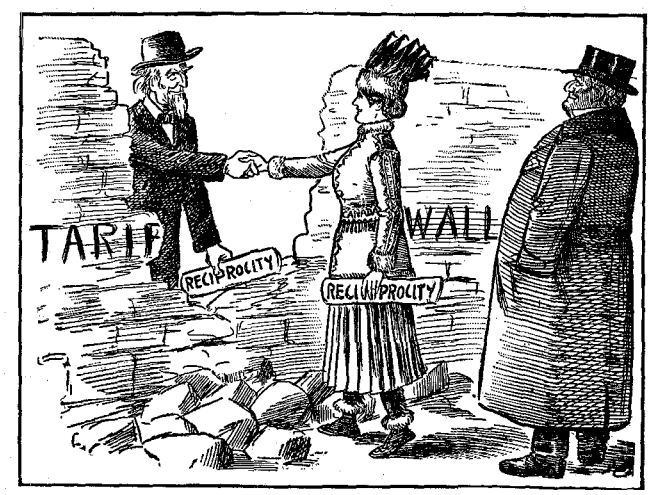
WOULD-BE HYPNOTIST—"Look—what do you see? A slave bound with stars and stripes, a cringing creature who has lost all self-respect and love for his mother!"

CANADA—"I see nothing but what I am and what I always intend to be!" —*The Daily Witness* (Montreal).



JOHN BULL—"Jealous? Not a bit of it! The better friends you are with each other the better friends you'll both be with me!" —*Westminster Gazette* (London).

FALSE ALARMS.

ANNEXATION AGITATION IN CANADA

WHILE the House of Parliament at Ottawa has unanimously repudiated annexation and made a declaration of loyalty to Britain, all Canadians are agreed that the great Republic would gladly append to its territory all that lies between the St. Lawrence and the North Pole. Did not Benjamin Franklin start a newspaper at Montreal with the very object of advocating a union of the whole North American continent under the Stars and Stripes? The effect of Mr. Champ Clark's speech in Congress, to the effect that reciprocity is a prelude to annexation, has been both wide and deep, tho the Toronto *Globe* observes that Mr. Clark is saying no more than some of the Canadian papers. *The Globe* remarks:

"While heaving rocks at Champ Clark do not forget the Toronto papers that have been saying every day for two weeks that reciprocity will bring about annexation. If Canadian papers spread abroad the mean idea that Canada will sacrifice her national future for a trade advantage, why should a Missouri politician not take up the cry also?"

One of the papers that are painting the horrors of annexation in vivid colors is the Montreal *Daily Star*. It asks, "What does annexation imply?" and answers:

"First, it implies absolute free trade between Canada and the United States. Down come our tall chimneys! Useless are our railways for the East-and-West haul! Abandoned are our ports! Empty are our canals!

"Next, it will destroy all our national institutions. Parliament will be replaced by Congress; responsible government by a four-year oligarchy; an unstained judiciary by the product of a political machine. For our fellow citizens of the French language and the Roman-Catholic religion, it means the closing of their religious schools and the turning of their language out of the courts and legislatures. Their guaranties rest on British pledges, and would disappear with the flag of Great Britain.

But why pile up the agony? This country has no shadow of a notion of submitting to annexation. It can only be tricked into it. But we should not forget that nations have lost their independence before to-day by entering upon courses whose first steps were innocence itself. Soldiers hidden in Trojan horses have captured more citadels than have been stormed by frontal attack."

SHE HAS ALL THE WORLD AT HER FEET.
—*The Western British-American* (Chicago).

The warning words of Sir James Whitney, Prime Minister of Ontario, are being widely quoted in the Conservative papers of Toronto and appear also in the British dailies. They state very plainly the views of a loyal British subject who opposes reciprocity. He says of the mission of the Canadian reciprocity delegation to Washington:

"The Canadian Ministers never expected to make an agreement, and were to come back and tell the Western farmers that they had tried but failed.

"But the wise and crafty President was too much for them, and they brought back to Ottawa materials for the utter ruin of British connection with the continent of North America.

"To their monumental surprize the United States representatives were ready to go farther than they wanted, so they brought back the dynamite in their suit-cases.

"And to-day a little bird is carrying the news all over the American continent that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding are shivering at the situation, . . . and their worst enemies could not wish them a more uncomfortable position.

"Are we willing to consent to the strangling of our industries, the destruction of the present commercial situation, and sit down contentedly and take part along with the men who will sneer at us for our want of patriotism?

"I say that those who are endeavoring to put us in that position should look out and beware of what may befall."

In spite of all this alarm, however, it is impossible to find any real annexation movement among either Canadians or the American settlers in Canada. "Many Americans who have their stake in Canada," declares the Toronto *News*, are opposed even to any change in the trade relations of Canada and the United States. Nobody denies that American statesmen of the Rooseveltian stamp would favor annexation, remarks the Montreal *Daily Witness*, but it accepts Mr. Knox's declaration that annexation is not contem-

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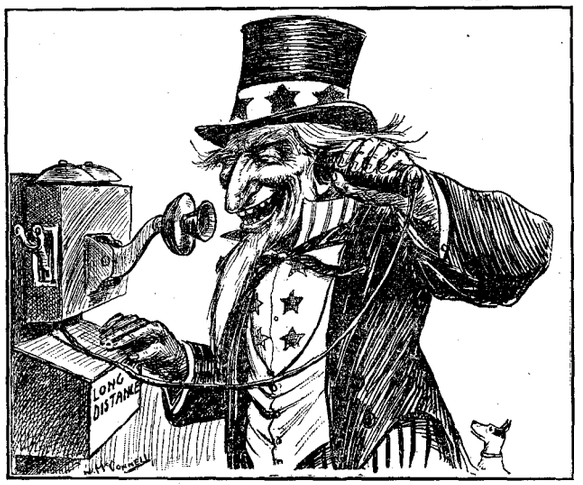
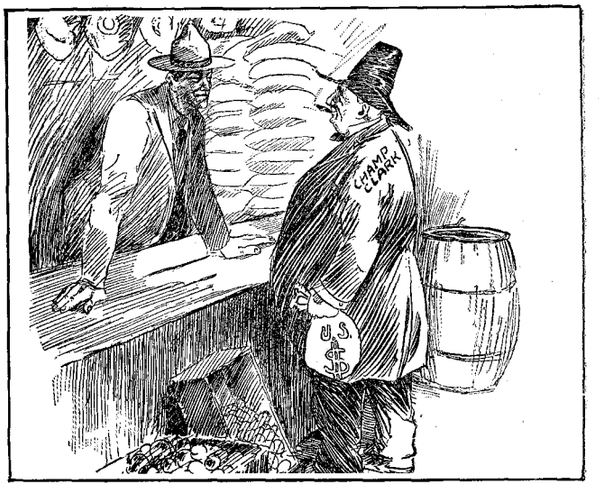


UNCLE SAM—"That you, Wilf?" "Yep!" "Oh, yes, it's going through. Them fellers who want a big fence around the consumers can't win." —*The Winnipeg Tribune.*



CHAMP CLARK—"Say, Johnnie, let's have a few potatoes and a bushel of wheat to keep us going until we buy you out, will you?" JOHNNY CANUCK—"Sure, Champ; the groceries are for sale—but the store isn't. See?" —*The Montreal Herald.*

WHAT IS IN STORE FOR US.

plated as practical or desirable in spite of "Mr. Champ Clark's grotesque bluster." Alluding to Mr. Foster's statement that reciprocity is the "thin end of the wedge" of annexation, this paper remarks:

"So it seems that every piece of good-will that neighbor countries show each other is to be regarded as a thin end of a wedge of enmity. According to this the only kindness the United States is free to show us without being denounced as a sly and scheming enemy is to freeze up her whole boundary against us. It was a signal act of kindness on her part when Mr. Foster, along with Sir Charles Tupper, went to Washington to see if they could not fit Canada into Mr. Blaine's great scheme of reciprocity treaties, and got a lemon. The poet has spoken of a kick downstairs as being a striking method of dissembling one's love. We have never had the least doubt that the United States wanted to annex Canada. She has wanted it ever since Benjamin Franklin started *The Gazette* in Montreal a hundred and forty years ago to convert us to that way of thinking. As it has not yet occurred, and indeed has never been advocated since then, except for a brief time in the later forties of last century, when the Montreal Conservatives in rebellious mood made an attempt at it, there will not, we think, be any need for Col. Sam Hughes and his gallant followers to put down any uprising on its behalf or to meet Mr. Champ Clark's war balloon."

The French organ of the present Government, the Montreal *Patrie*, discredits as follows the idea that reciprocity spells annexation.

"We fail to see that by favoring Mr. Fielding's views in establishing more convenient trade relations with the United States we are also favoring a rupture of the ties that bind us to Great Britain. The legislation proposed relates principally to natural products and merely means a partial breaking down of the wall of protection which separates the two countries. But while we can compete with the United States in matters of agricultural production, it will be a long time before we can rival our Southern neighbors in the domain of manufactured articles, and so long as this condition of things continues, and this important barrier marks our frontiers, we may safely regard the danger of annexation as too remote to be formidable."

INTERNATIONAL CHORUS—"Look who's here!" —*The Western British-American* (Chicago).

TOO MANY JAPANESE IN JAPAN

JAPAN HAS something the same problem as the old woman who lived in the shoe. She is at her wit's end to find accommodations for her growing family. Count Okuma calculates that Japan may have a population of 120,000,000 by 1960, and in 150 years may have as many inhabitants as China. Clearly the little archipelago can not hold them all. Where shall they go? America will not have them, Korea will soon be filled up, they do not care to emigrate to Africa—in short, where they would go they can not, and where they can go, they will not. In the *Shin-koron*, a Tokyo monthly, the Count presents the statistical side of the case thus:

"During the past half-century our population has increased by 20,000,000. At present the annual increase of our population is at the rate of 130 per 10,000 people. This rate is rather too low, considering the high rates at which the populations of other countries in the prime of their vigor and energy have increased. During the past century the population of Great Britain has doubled in every 40 years, that of the United States in every 20 years, and that of Germany in every 30 to 50 years. Our population ought to increase at least at the rate of 150 per 10,000 people every year. Even at this increased rate it would take 50 years for the Japanese population to double its present volume. As our population is at present estimated at 60,000,000, it will, should the rate of increase become as high as 150 per 10,000 per annum, reach the mark of 120,000,000 by 1960. In other words, our population will in 150 years from now become as large as the present population of China."

The above speculation of Count Okuma's naturally brings him to the question of the disposition of Japan's surplus population. He sees that the small islands of Nippon can not adequately harbor and provide for anything like 400,000,000, and the Mikado's Empire will soon find it imperative to seek fresh outlet for its ever expanding population. Should she acquire some new territory, Manchuria, for instance, to solve this apparently embarrassing question? Not at all, answers

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Count Okuma, and he has the following optimistic views to advance:

"Do not worry, however rapidly our family may increase. The world is wide, and we shall make the whole world our home. Not by conquest, to be sure, but by pursuing the peaceful trades of commerce and industry. It is a mistaken policy to establish colonies in foreign lands as an outlet for the surplus population of any country. Men migrate to those lands where livelihood can be most easily earned. Artificial means of encouragement, such as are offered by colonies and 'spheres of influence,' however alluring they may be, can not alter this natural tendency. Germany, for instance, has established many colonies in Africa and in other quarters, but German immigrants, instead of going to these colonies, prefer to go to the United States and Brazil. As an ardent advocate of international peace, I propose that the world should be the heritage of all nations and races."

It is in consonance with this view that Count Okuma has consistently urged that America should remove the ban put upon Japanese immigration.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHOKING THE PRESS IN PORTUGAL

THE PHRYGIAN CAP OF LIBERTY was originally supposed to symbolize among other things complete liberty of the press. A revolution that did not carry out the principles advocated by John Milton in his sonorous Areopagitica has been held by all political dreamers to be no revolution at all. The press of this country and that of France are really free as the air and no one grumbles or complains if a monarchical newspaper suggests the restoration of the Bourbons. Some find it amazing, therefore, that the regicidal revolutionists in Portugal are busy muzzling and suppressing any newspaper that breathes a word of conservative reaction. Yet the bloodiest of republican sheets is winked at or even supported by the so-called provisional Government at Lisbon. Thus we are told by the London *Times* correspondent that "the weak point in the Portuguese revolution" appears in the way in which the press has been treated:

"We have received a copy of the *Illustraçâo Portuguesa* of January 9, published and circulated without let or hindrance in Lisbon the day after the offices of three newspapers opposed to the present régime had been sacked for publishing matter injurious to the Government. This number of the *Illustraçâo* contains a long and profusely illustrated article on the manufacture of bombs for revolutionary purposes, with photographs of the chief Portuguese experts who have already attained distinction in making and using them with fatal effect. Another article is devoted to the Regicides' Chamber in the Museum, with pictures of the regicides' trophies adorned with wreaths and palm-leaves, which hardly bear out the purely historical character officially attributed to this exhibition by the advocates of the Government. The impunity enjoyed by such publications under the present régime is in unpleasant contrast to the tone of the statement issued by the Portuguese Legation, which minimized the attacks on monarchical newspaper offices in view of 'the righteous indignation of the populace at the anti-Republican campaign which had been carried on or inspired by those journals.'"

The sole remaining Conservative and loyalist paper, the *Palavra* (Oporto) has recently been suppress, reports Mr. Francis McCullagh in the London *Outlook*. This suppression has been followed, we are told, by the closing up of all the offices of the Opposition papers of all shades of belief. One of these was a very ably edited Republican paper, which flourished even in the day of the monarchy and was controlled by Mr. Christo, an Independent Republican. The story of this paper and its editor is thus told in the London *Outlook*:

"Even under Dom Manuel several Republican newspapers flourished in Portugal. Among them was the *Povo de Aveiro*, an independent Republican paper which the Affonso Costa clique has now suppress.

"I have, by the way, received a copy of the proclamation which the editor of the *Povo de Aveiro* issued from Tuy on the frontier. It is an interesting document, which should make a powerful appeal to a nation which prides itself on its love of fair play. Senhor Christo points out that, now that his paper is suppress and he himself reduced to silence, the Minister of 'Justice' has, for the first time, condescended to attack him. The Republican papers, *Mundo*, *Lucta*, and *Seculo*, have also been, for the first time, let loose on him. Before his paper was finally suppress they were always afraid to enter into argument with him, always save during a period of a few weeks when the *Povo de Aveiro* was suspended. A very curious thing in connection with this suppression is the fact that the Minister of 'Justice' was very angry with the Governor of Aveiro, and even dismissed that gentleman in disgrace because he refused to allow a mob of apaches, who called themselves Republicans, to wreck the offices of Senhor Christo's paper, as they had already wrecked the offices of all the Royalist and independent papers in Lisbon."

The Outlook thinks it ominous that the Portuguese bombists are treated not only with leniency but even with honor by the ruling powers of the new Republic. Of these men of violence and assassination Mr. McCullagh remarks:

"Not only are their prison-doors being thrown open, but they are welcomed everywhere as heroes. To give one instance, Senhor Aquilino Ribeiro was arrested in the time of Franco for fabricating bombs. He made his escape to Paris, where he lived at the expense of the Republican Directory. In November last he returned in triumph to Lisbon, and was accorded an enthusiastic ovation in the office of the *Mundo*, one of the leading Republican papers. In its issue of November 10 last that paper published an interview with him. It could not have given him a more prominent place or larger 'display' headlines if he had been a great patriot instead of a common dynamitard.

"Everywhere among the Portuguese Republicans we find the same moist-eyed sympathy with nitroglycerin and infernal machines. The Regicides' Chamber in the 'Revolution Museum' at Lisbon is yet another instance of it. So were the Republican demonstrations of sympathy at the tombs of Buica and Costa, the murderers of Dom Carlos and the Crown Prince. On the occasion of the October revolution the mutinous troops wore buttonhole portraits of Buica. This assassin was the patron saint of the revolutionaries, who will inevitably continue to model themselves upon him till the end.

"Ferrer, the Spanish anarchist, is another patron saint of the Provisional Government, and I am not surprized to hear that a street in Carcavellos is to be named after him. The next thing, I suppose, will be to name a street after Peter the Painter, for it will be remembered that one of that retiring gentleman's few appearances in public was made at a meeting of protest against the execution of Ferrer which was held by the alien anarchists of the East End."

The great comic paper of Lisbon, *Os Ridiculos*, declares:

"There is not a town, city, or village in Portugal which has not now its Ferrer Street. Ferrer was not a Republican, however. In theory, at least, he was an anarchist. One has only to read his books in order to see that. Now, anarchism is the enemy of the Republic. Why then do we pay him this homage?"

The Republic has done nothing for the peasant, we are told by Mr. McCullagh, who is making a personal visit to Portugal and collecting data on the spot. "Nothing is being done for the peasant," and the peasant may prove a very difficult and dangerous person to deal with if his wrongs are not righted.

The Republican orators "still turn a moist, after-dinner eye toward the starving toiler in the fields—but they let him continue to starve." Machado, Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently spoke of the necessity of removing the heavy taxes that still crush the peasant, but told of no definite time or plan for it.

"Meanwhile, there is some danger of the rural population getting exasperated with the Government for devoting so many months to discussing the question of whether a green-and-red flag has a better influence on the digestion of the troops than a blue-and-white one. An authority on Portugal writes me that 'fears are entertained that some provinces may refuse to pay the tribute and taxes. If any movement of this kind is organized, it will be all over with the Republic, for no soldier will fire on the insurgent peasantry.'"

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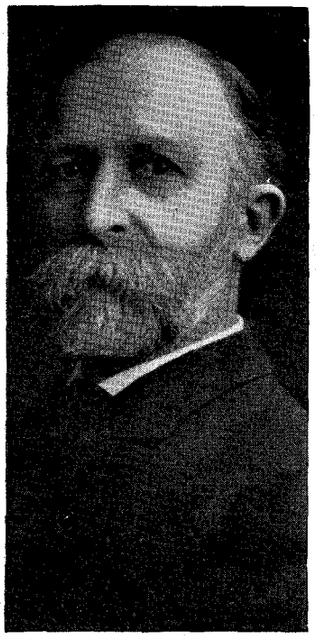
MORE ABOUT BEER AND PELLAGRA

WHEN WE published some internal-revenue figures last August that seemed to show that liquor-drinking was on the increase, several readers concluded at once that we had joined the foes of temperance, and when we quoted *Good Health* a few weeks later as saying that the use of corn in making beer might cause pellagra, the liquor organs, in turn, declared we were running a thinly disguised prohibition organ. "I notice from an editorial in THE LITERARY DIGEST that you side with the 'liquor interests,' or 'liquor traffic,'" sternly wrote one reader of our article on the increase of drinking. If he had read an article on the increase of murder, it is awful to think what we might have been accused of favoring. We now have some further light on the beer-and-pellagra question, on both sides, so that readers who think we indorse everything we quote will be in a sad dilemma. First we have a letter from one of the largest breweries in the country to the editor of *Good Health*, protesting against the article on beer and pellagra, and saying in part:



DR. J. H. KELLOGG,

Editor of *Good Health*, who thinks it "absurd for a person to discard other corn products because of supposed danger from pellagra," and yet "continue the use of beer."

"If your writer will take the small trouble to inquire into the process of making beer, he will learn that the ingredients of beer are cooked from five to six hours, certainly long enough to kill any germs if such were contained in the material, and he will also learn that it is impossible to use raw cereals in the manufacture of beer, and that the process of making beer absolutely compels a brewer to use nothing but the very best of white corn grits and flakes if he uses any corn."

In reply to this the editor of *Good Health* writes:

"Certainly we did not state that the 'ingredients of beer' were not cooked. It is, however, most surprizing that we should be told that 'it is impossible to use raw cereals in the manufacture of beer.' We have abundant reason for believing that the warehouse of every brewery in the United States contains quantities of raw cereals, chiefly corn in some form, waiting to be converted into beer. So confident are we of this that we are willing to venture the assertion that there is not a keg or barrel of beer made in the United States which was not made from malted barley and raw cereals of some sort, usually corn, and sometimes so-called brewer's rice, which consists of fine particles of broken rice mixt with dirt and seeds of various sorts from the cleaning of rice in milling.

"We have made a thorough study of the process of beer-making, having in our library several standard hand-books on the subject. We have also on several occasion witnessed the details of the process in large breweries.

"But a most important fact which seems to have escaped the attention of our critic, but which is well known to all familiar with pellagra, is that cooking does not destroy the toxic element to which this disease is due, whatever it may be. This is not surprizing, for there are a number of molds the spores of which require a temperature of 240° F. or more to destroy—a temperature which is never even approached in the process of beer-making.

"The writer of the letter above quoted is doubtless an expert in beer-making, but he evidently knows nothing about pellagra. Does he suppose that the natives of Italy and of other regions who have died of pellagra subsisted upon uncooked corn, or that the inmates of the Peoria Hospital, more than a hundred of whom have suffered from this disease, were fed upon raw corn like pigs and cattle?

"If pellagra is contracted through the use of corn at all it is by the use of cooked corn; and certainly there is as much chance to contract the disease by the use of beer as by the use of hasty pudding. If this is not true, pray tell us why!"

MR. FRANCIS WYATT,

Perhaps the highest authority in the country on brewing matters, who says it would be "literally impossible" for dealers to deliver inferior or damaged corn products to the brewers.

Another critic who writes to *Good Health* is Francis Wyatt, "a very high authority in brewing matters, perhaps the highest in the United States, the president of the National Brewers' Academy, of New York." He makes these three points:

"(1) It is not customary for brewers in any part of the United States to use malted corn as an ingredient in brewing malt liquors.

"(2) The great bulk of the malt liquors of the United States is produced from grist composed of approximately 75 to 80 per cent. of barley malt, and from 20 to 25 per cent. of unmalted cereal products, chiefly rice, corn grits, and corn meal.

"(3) The brewers of the United States, without exception, buy all their brewing materials according to chemical analysis, and under expert chemical and biological control. It would be literally impossible for any dealer or manufacturer to deliver to them, under these conditions, any corn product of inferior quality or in a damaged state."

The editor of *Good Health* rejoins thus:

"In reply to the above statements we have only to say, (1) We did not suggest that *malted corn* was used in the making of beer, as the text of our article will show. (2) We are pleased to note that our statements with reference to the use of corn in the making of beer are fully confirmed by so eminent an authority. (3) There is no chemical test by which the poison of pellagra can be detected. The only biological test would be to feed the corn to an animal or a human being and note whether pellagra developed. Thousands of beer-drinkers are making this biological test all over the country, and some of them have contracted pellagra from some source. To us it seems quite as reasonable that pellagra should be contracted from beer as from corn-meal mush or hoecake, and more so. It is certainly absurd for a person to discard other corn products because of supposed danger from pellagra, and at the same time continue the use of beer."

One of our readers sends us a clipping from the New York *Journal of Commerce* of November 30 last containing resolutions adopted by the food commission of the National Consumers' League which touch upon this matter. They read in part:

"*Whereas*, The manufacture and sale of adulterated and misbranded malt liquors is a distinct violation of the Food and Drugs Act, and affects not only the financial interest of the barley-growers, who are oppressed by this adulteration, but also affects the financial interests of consumers who are subjected to a commercial fraud in buying beers manufactured from

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glucose, sugar, rice, rotten corn, starch, preservatives, beer color, etc., in place of barley malt, hops, and water; and

"*Whereas*, Adulterated beers may injure the health of the consumers; therefore be it

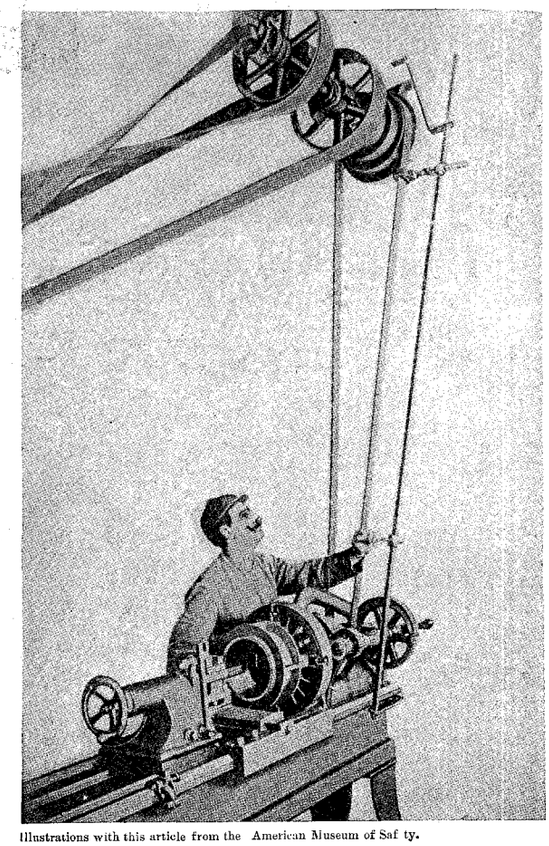
"*Resolved*, That we, the Food Committee of the National Consumers' League, protest against this violation of the Food and Drugs Act, and urge upon the Department of Agriculture the necessity of enforcing the act with regard to the manufacture and sale of adulterated and misbranded malt liquors, thus compelling all brewers to label their products truthfully, thereby following the instructions of the United States Brewers' Association."

HOW GERMANY PREVENTS ACCIDENTS

BY CAREFUL STUDY and systematic treatment, risks in every industry in Germany have been materially reduced in recent years, and accidents have been cut down 50 per cent. When a firm enters one of the great German trade associations, each part of its business is classified by Government officials according to its degree of danger. It is thus forced to insure its employees automatically. If it succeeds in making its methods safer, it may be placed in a higher class and secure better rates. Thus it is for the interest of every large company to reduce the risks in its operations as much as possible. The trade associations themselves cooperate to this end by issuing literature of all kinds and placing it with their members. That we may profitably study and imitate these German methods in our own land is the opinion of William H. Tolman, director of the American Museum of Safety, who writes on the subject in *American Industries* (New York, February). Says Mr. Tolman:

"Each one of the sixty-six trade associations for the German Empire is subdivided into branches for the sake of determining the amount of risk involved in the conduct of that branch of the industry. Then the association decides to which danger class each portion of the business of the members shall be assigned; as a new firm enters the association, each part of the business falls automatically into its respective danger class.

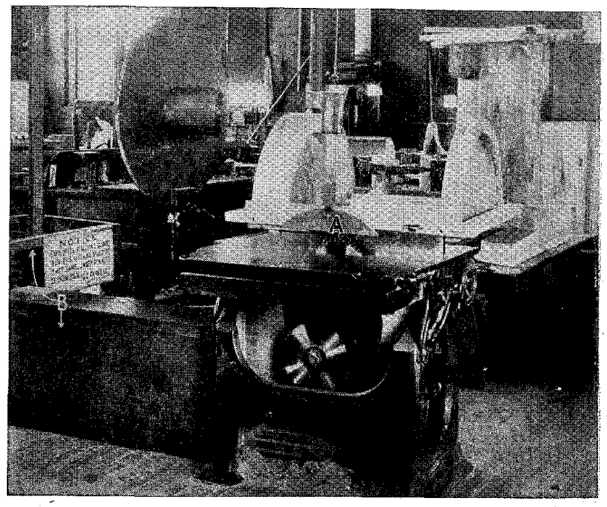
"However, before the findings of the trade association are fixt, they must be approved by the Imperial insurance office. The assignment of an individual industry to its danger class is therefore made according to law. Against this decision an appeal can be made within two weeks to the Imperial office. At intervals of five years, the danger tariff may be revised, based upon the number of accidents during that period. The association knows from its own returns the annual number of accidents and the payments for compensation; it can decide whether or not a revision will be made. These facts also enable them to determine if the premium can be reduced.



Illustrations with this article from the American Museum of Saf ty.

NO MORE PULLEY ACCIDENTS HERE.

By this device, which can be placed on all machines with step pulleys, the belt is readily shifted from one pulley to another while the machine is in operation by simply moving a lever from where the operator stands; the dangerous shifting of belts by hand is thereby eliminated.



TO SAVE THE FINGERS FROM A CIRCULAR SAW.

This saw, in the pattern shop of the National Tube Company, shows an American device for protecting the worker. Over the saw is an adjustable guard (A), while the belts, at the left, are covered with a casing and provided with a notice warning the men to keep the guard in place.

"Practically all the German trade associations issue books and pamphlets with special hints and regulations for accident prevention. In addition to technical descriptions of the safety appliances themselves, the experience of the entire trade in dealing with dangerous parts of machines and processes is summarized for the benefit of the employer and his workmen. For example, the Southwestern Wood Working Association issues an illustrated book of 175 pages, prepared by R. Hofmann, their technical inspector. The Trade Association of Butchers issues a safety manual of 100 pages of descriptive text, scale drawings, and photographs. These publications constitute a veritable encyclopedia of safety. . . . . .

"Attention is called to the fact that four recent accidents, every one of which could have been prevented by the use of a safety device, will entail payment of $40,000 upon the association, if the four crippled men live to the normal old age. The safety devices would have cost $210.

"Nearly all the trade associations issue special rules, pamphlets, and posters directing attention to the danger and menace of alcoholism, especially during working-hours; temperance in the use of alcohol at other times—indicating that it is not a food—the feeling of gaiety induced is caused by a mistaken impression of the brain, and that it does not enable the workmen to do more; that the moderate use of alcohol is not so bad, but its abuse sent more than 15,000 persons last year to prisons and reformatories.

"The workmen are cautioned against excessive drinking at their meetings and assemblies and, as far as possible, it is suggested that they avoid appointments and holding of meetings at places where drinking may be expected. Workmen can do their best to help their fellows by advice and example, thus maintaining their industrial integrity, which, in turn, means the industrial supremacy of the fatherland.

"Easily comprehended pamphlets call attention to hints and suggestions in the choice of a trade, showing that heart, respiratory, skin, and eye diseases are to be expected in certain trades, and that workmen predisposed to weakness in those occupational

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diseases should be very careful in seeking employment. The necessity of pure air as a counter-irritant of tuberculosis; cleanliness and regularity in the general manner of life, particularly of the mouth and teeth; the use of a bath once a week, otherwise two soap scrubs.

"'Avoiding Dirt Avoids Illness.

"'A Shut Mouth Makes for Health.'

"These are some of the ways in which Germany is preventing 50 per cent. of the annual toll of industrial accidents. Popular lectures, the distribution of simple pamphlets and documents, are other methods. This educational propaganda starts in the readers placed in the hands of the school-children, inculcating ideas of safety and caution at the very threshold of the child's life.

"Germany has paid its disabled wage-workers more than $1,500,000,000 since 1884. It pays its injured, superannuated, and their dependents, something like $126,000,000 a year. Of this sum the workmen furnish half. 'An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure,' is the keynote of the 'German System.'"

THE RAW-MEAT CURE

THE EMPLOYMENT of raw beef in tuberculosis is advocated by Dr. L. Menard on novel grounds. Its use is justified, he says, not as a food, but as a medicine, because muscular tissue appears to contain some principle that is distasteful to the tubercle bacillus. The use of raw animal glands, or extracts from them, is now well known in medicine, and is known as "opotherapy." It is distinctly as a measure of opotherapic treatment that we must consider the administration of beef in the raw state, Dr. Menard says. If the beef were to be used as a food, pure and simple, it would be far better to cook it, but just as the glands lose their properties when cooked, so the cooked beef loses its peculiar value for this treatment. Writing in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 14), he says:

"The use of raw beef, which is wide-spread nowadays in the treatment of tuberculosis, is rather a process of opotherapy than a means of feeding. If it were desired to bring about super-feeding with beef, it would be better, as Debove once proposed, to use overcooked beef, dried and powdered, . . . Quite different is the action of raw beef. . . . . .

"According to Charles Richet, raw-beef feeding gives the lowest mortality, favors fat most, and enables the sum-total of nourishment to be lowered. Next comes a mixture of cooked beef and soup. On the other hand, a diet of cooked beef by itself is injurious; it diminishes the appetite, and gives the highest mortality. Beef-powder gives deplorable results. . . . . .

"We are surrounded by microbian enemies; they are in the air, in the water, in our foods. Some even live peacefully with us in our organs, inoffensive until the moment when a favorable circumstance will increase their virulence or will weaken the organism's means of defense.

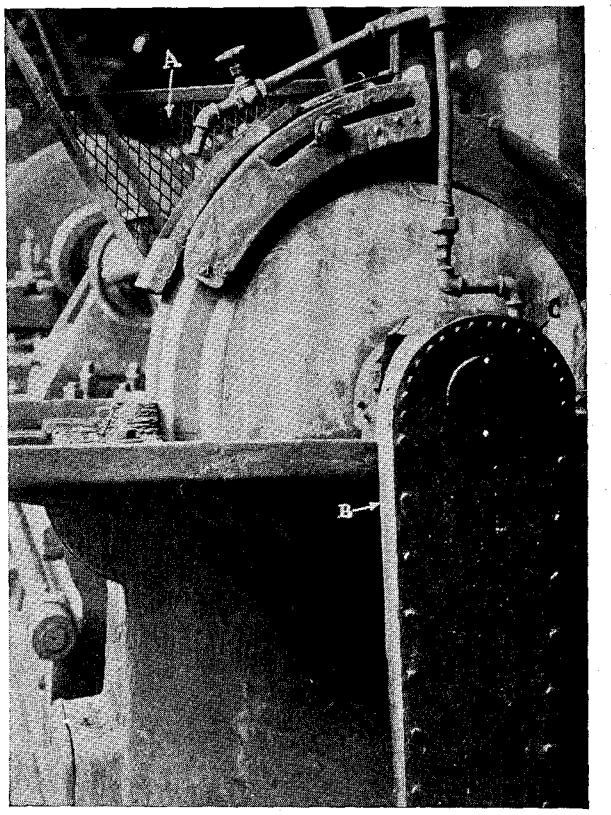
"Among these defenses . . . is what, for lack of a better name, . . . we call the bactericidal condition of the humors. This may be natural or acquired. In an animal vaccinated against diphtheria or pustule, the humors are no longer hospitable to the corresponding microbes. The animal is immunized; its blood or organs have undergone a modification which is attributed to the presence of antibodies, of 'immunisms,' of immunizing substances, expressions which lack precision somewhat, but which serve to define this state, acquired in determinate experimental conditions.

"Normally, and without any special preparation, our humors are to a certain degree bactericidal and antitoxic. Our different tissues would appear to possess specific functions in this regard; the liver, the spleen, the thyroid gland, destroy certain poisons, while others are arrested by the nervous or muscular tissue.

"Heim has shown that the muscles contain a maximum of immunizing agents. The immunizin of cholera has never been found in muscle, but muscle is very rich in the substances that render one immune to pneumonia. Perhaps this may also be the case with the tubercle bacillus, and thus the method of muscular opotherapy in tuberculosis may be justified. More conclusive experiments are necessary, however.

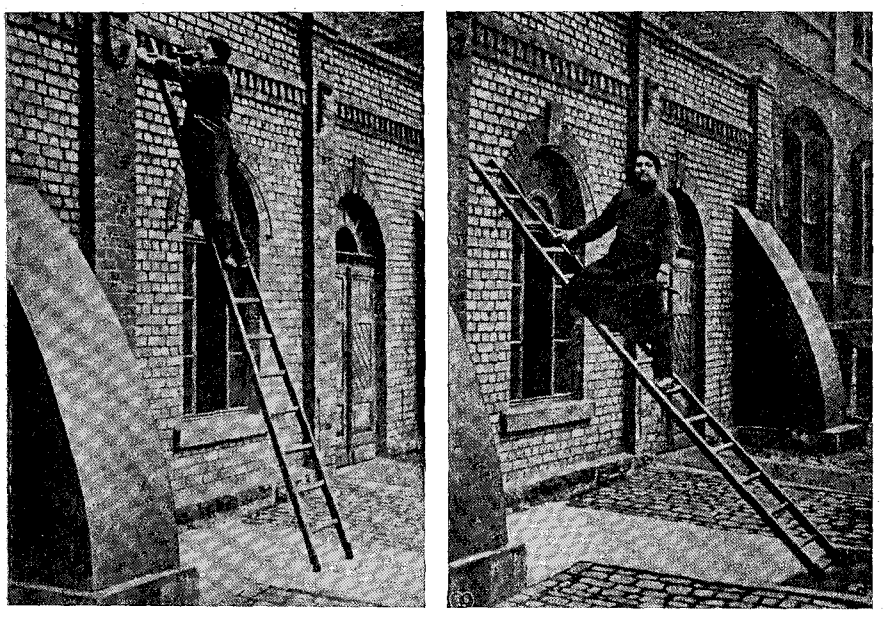
"Tuberculosis of the muscles is very rare, and this may depend on the unfavorable conditions offered by this tissue to the development of Koch's bacillus.

"Carnot and Delion have made some direct experiments on this, by injecting a culture of Koch's bacillus into the muscular tissue. They were able to show that, when tuberculosis



TO KEEP THE GRINDSTONE FROM GRINDING OUT HUMAN LIVES.

Above the stone is seen a shield (A) around the belt drive, and at B is another shield around the belt and pulleys. At C is a sign reading: "Stop this machine before repairing or wiping moving parts."



A SAFETY LADDER.

To prevent slipping, the lower ends of the ladder are provided with ball-shaped rubber buffers, spiked on, thus forming an elastic intermediate layer between the ladder and the ground. When the ladder is loaded it is impossible for it to slide, even if it stands at a very considerable angle.

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developed after intramuscular injection, it was always in the interstitial connective tissue . . . and that the Koch bacillus did not even penetrate into the muscle cells. . . . . .

"The use of raw meat is justified by these theories. It should be used while it cures and, theory or no theory, it has been curing for a long time.

"In the middle of the last century, Fuster, of Montpellier, extolled its virtues. He was still at the head of the clinical service in the Faculty of Montpellier toward the end of the second Empire, and his formula for the treatment of phthisis was 'alcohol and *caro cruda*' [raw meat]. He was not at fault so far as the raw meat was concerned; and it is not yet proved that he was not right also about the alcohol. . . . But alcoholism has contributed so much to the spread of tuberculosis that we hesitate to subscribe to the complete prescription of the Montpellier physician."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS ALL MATTER THE SAME?

NO THREE substances could be more unlike in appearance and behavior than steam, water, and ice; yet we all know well that they are only three states of the same body. Every chemist can cite hundreds of other similar cases—thousands, if we admit those in which change of proportion between the same ingredients alters physical properties. How do we know, then, that all substances, no matter how diverse apparently, may not differ simply in the number or arrangement of their component particles? The answer is simple: we do not know it. We can not prove the contrary, tho many facts point to a possible future demonstration of the unity of matter. Prof. A. Boutaric, of the Pau Lyceum (France), writing in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), notes that many of the substances once called "pure" have been split up into several other "pure" substances by modern chemistry. But there are a certain number, about 80, which we have never been able to decompose by any means whatever. These bodies we have named "simple substances" or "elements." Nevertheless, adds Professor Boutaric:

"It is hard for the human mind to accept the existence of 80 different kinds of matter, and many experiments have been tried to ascertain whether these elements could not be derived one from another. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the great discovery of Davy—the decomposition of the alkaline earths by an electric current, had made people think that other substances hitherto regarded as simple might be split up. Some years later, Gay-Lussac and Ampère showed that two compound radicals, cyanogen and ammonium, behaved, in many reactions, exactly like simple bodies. These experiments led to the idea of the unity of matter. And as in organic chemistry we may derive an immense number of compounds from a few elements, so it was thought that reputedly simple bodies might be derived, by polymerization, from a single primordial form of matter.

"In 1815 Dr. William Prout thought he had proved this hypothesis by his determination of atomic weights. He noted that calling hydrogen unity, the weights of most of the elements were represented by whole numbers. . . . The various simple bodies could thus be considered as successive condensations of hydrogen.

"To tell the truth, when Marignac showed that the atomic weight of chlorin was 35.5, with an error of less than 1 per cent., it was necessary to say that Prout's atomic unit was at least twice too large. And as the precision of the measurements increased, the atomic weight of the unit element became smaller; they took the half and then the quarter of the hydrogen atom. The hypothesis remained the same, for the hydrogen atom is doubtless made up of sub-atoms; but if the division is carried too far there is no way of checking results, the departure of measured and theoretic values being of the order of experimental errors. . . . . .

"Stas, who at this time accepted Prout's law, made new determinations of atomic weights and proved that they were not multiples of unity. Calling hydrogen the unit, he found that silver was 107.660, nitrogen 14.009, sodium 22.980, and so on. . . . Prout's hypothesis seemed inadmissible. . . . . .

"Stas's experiments have been regarded as beyond attack. Nevertheless they have been criticized by an American chemist, Mr. G. Hinrichs, not so much in their material exactitude as in the inferences that have been drawn from them."

Hinrichs holds that the experiments of Stas are affected with errors quite large enough to account for the decimal fractions in his numerical results, and he believes he can show that the more these errors are eliminated, the closer the numbers approach those required by Prout. Without going through his arguments here, we may simply note that Professor Boutaric, while admitting that many scientists will not acknowledge the justice of Dr. Hinrichs' conclusions, points out that there is general dissatisfaction with atomic weights and more than one proposition to revise them. If Prout's theory is true after all, we shall simply have another fact pointing toward the unity of matter, in favor of which so many recent discoveries militate. Professor Boutaric condenses some of them into his concluding paragraphs, as follows:

"Lockyer's researches in spectrum analysis have shown that a star's spectrum is simpler as the temperature is higher. . . . In general, as the temperature falls, substances appear in the increasing order of their atomic weights . . . as would be the case if a primitive form of matter, in cooling, formed all the elements by successive condensations.

"Likewise the numerous recent investigations on radioactivity lead us to suppose that the atom is a complex system like our solar system, formed of a positive center around which negative electrons circle. In all experiments these electrons have been proved identical; they all have the same electric charge and the same mass (about the millionth of that of a hydrogen atom). The atoms of the various elements may thus differ in the number and speed of their electrons, but not in their nature. Hence matter must be one, and it would seem not impossible to transform it—to change one atom into another. In favor of such transformation we may cite more than one experiment. Ramsay and Soddy have shown that radium emanation turns spontaneously into helium; and the spontaneous production of helium by actinium (Debierne), by thorium and uranium (Soddy), and by polonium (Mme. Curie and Debierne) have also recently been demonstrated."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEWSPAPER REMEDIES

SOMETIMES the mention of a new remedy in the daily papers or popular magazines leads to serious results when a hasty reader, without medical advice, tries to dose himself with the drug. Obviously the only way of escaping this kind of responsibility would be for the public press to avoid the mention of any curative substance or process whatever, for there will always be foolish persons who regard themselves as proper subjects for experiment in such a case. Similarly, it might be well to omit all the names of explosives or of utensils, such as razors, with which incompetent people might injure themselves. Seriously, there is a legitimate kind of medical news as well as an illegitimate, and the fact that some one may be induced by the former to dose himself experimentally is hardly a reason for changing its classification. In an editorial on "The Harm of Publicity," the New York *Medical Journal* (February 4), while giving due credit to the press for its efforts in the direction of prophylaxis and sanitation, condemns, however, what it calls "the not infrequent incursions of the non-medical writer into fields with which he is not familiar and in which he might do positive harm." The writer has evidently in mind this matter of self-dosing by some person who reads of a medicine or a method, for he goes on to say:

"The specific commendation of a particular medicine or form of treatment in the non-medical press is dangerous for the reason that many who believe themselves suffering from some particular disease may undertake self-medication on the basis of the mistaken diagnosis which they have themselves made of their ailment. This is the most frequent source of trouble from the publication of medical matters to the general public."

Advantage of the desire for self-medication is now taken by

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clever advertisers who offer doses of some newly discovered remedy that has been noticed in the press. As some of these new drugs are hard to get, the probability is that those who answer these notices do not get what they pay for. Such advertisers have recently been punished by the European courts. Noting especially the case of a recently discovered drug, the writer says:

"One of the most flagrant violations in this country of medical ethics . . . is that of a so-called institution which undertakes to sell a dose for the sum of $30, accompanying it with simple directions for its administration. One advertising physician applied directly to the sales agents for supplies, which were refused, whereupon he said he would go to a certain wholesale druggist. This druggist was notified of the circumstances by the agents and promptly agreed to withhold supplies. . . . . .

"While we earnestly hope that this remedy will do all that is expected of it, it is still on trial and the public is prone to expect too much of every new remedy. It is possible that the advertisers here may have ample supplies of the authentic remedy, but we are assured by the authorized distributors here that great pains have been taken to restrict the sale to reputable physicians and those who have had some special training and experience which would fit them to make proper use of the remedy. Even if the advertising doctors have supplies of the authentic remedy and even if it does all that is hoped for, such methods of advertising will discredit the remedy and its use among the medical profession, and will, even in the minds of laymen, produce a feeling of distrust and tend to place the remedy itself in the category of the patent medicine and those who use it in that of the men who prey on the gullibility of the public through exaggerated newspaper advertisements. . . . .

"It is a question, of course, whether these advertising doctors really have supplies of the remedy, as they profess. Even if they have, their advertisements are generally so exaggerated as to amount to fraud, and if they have not, the fraud is all the greater. We have no doubt that the postal authorities will undertake an active crusade against the circulation of such fraudulent advertising matter."

INHERITANCE OF ALBINISM

THAT TWO ALBINOS will always have albino children, no matter what their own ancestry may be, is the curious result of observations made by Dr. and Mrs. Charles B. Davenport, of the Laboratory for Experimental Evolution maintained by the Carnegie Institute at Cold Springs Harbor, Long Island. The most recent instalment of their studies on human pedigrees from the point of view of heredity, which has just appeared, is concerned with the question of albinism in man, and this is only one of the conclusions that are of general interest. Says *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York) in a brief note:

"So far as the evidence goes, the children of albinos are always albinos. In albino marriages albino children may be expected without regard to the parentage of the albinos themselves. For example, in one of the cases given, the mother was of negro parentage, while the father was of Caucasian parentage; but the offspring was without any pigmentation.

"The authors think that in every new case of albinism there is a probability of consanguinity among the parents. But this seems to be reasoning backward from the fact that out of a number of cases one-third of all the albinos arose from consanguineous marriages. The facts appear to agree with the general rule that a recessive character (and albinism is a recessive character in most animals that have been studied) arises only when both parents carry the same defect; 'and the probability that both carry the same defect is increased when both belong to the same strain.'

"The proportion of albino offspring in any family accords with the Mendelian expectation, in the long run, as in other mammals. When one parent is albinic and albinic offspring occur at all, there will be one-half albinic and one-half pigmented; in these records there were sixteen albinic and fifteen normal children in five families.

"Comparison of the hair coloration in the parentage of albinos with that in the normal population shows a great preponderance of red and auburn hair among the former, while dark browns and blacks occur less frequently—65 per cent. as compared with 81.5 per cent. in the general population. Albinos frequently have a blue iris; this fact does not appear to be correlated with the preponderance of blue eyes in the parentage of albinos.

"As to the causes of albinism, the authors conclude that it results from the fortuitous union of two germ cells lacking a pigment factor. The meaning of this is not very clear. It may mean either that the parents bear such germ-cells as part of their inheritance—in which case it is but another way of saying that albinism is congenital and is inherited according to definite mathematically calculable probabilities, or it may mean that germ-cells lacking the pigment factor are present in all individuals in small numbers, and their union is a relatively rare event. The facts brought out in the study point to the first as being the probable meaning of the authors; but in that case we are still in the dark as to the cause of albinism."

A PLEA FOR BETTER BREAD

THIS IS AN AGE of types and standards. We have standardized our staple foods, among other things; but the trouble is that the standards are not always good. *The Lancet* (London, February 4) instances bread, which is now practically the same compound all over the world, especially as made by city bakers. These gentry, however, seem to be unable to make it both nutritious and appetizing. Their "modern machine methods," as *The Lancet* calls them, turn out only a "dazzling white tasteless" product—"a mere mass of bleached starch." Nature, the writer goes on to remind us, endows wheat flour with essential elements of the utmost value to the human animal, and he thinks these should be retained:

"We are tired of hearing that 'the thing can't be done' when it was done for centuries and centuries before our time, and we are always in some doubt when modern and improved methods are mentioned as to whether the improved method is to the advantage of the consumer. The making of bread has been brought to a remarkably constant standard of recent years, but unfortunately the standard is a poor one, and pays but little compliment to nature's original product. It is based merely on color, texture, lightness, or any other quality which has no reference to dietetic value at all.

"Real bread has been taken out of our mouths by modern methods of impoverishment, and it is time to fasten the standard on an altogether different requirement. It is one thing, however, to suggest a standard and another to bring that standard within the range of practical politics. Between the extreme schools let a compromise be made. We are told, on the one hand, that in roller-milled flour certain valuable constituents represented in the germ and the bran are eliminated; those who lay stress on this point seem to forget readily that bread made from such a flour is practically completely absorbed by the eater. On the other hand, while whole-meal contains these valuable constituents, its absorption is far from complete, and there is a consequent waste of food material. Physiological experiments have demonstrated these facts, and the husk in the whole-meal is responsible for preventing a certain amount of the bread from being assimilated.

"The standard bread, it seems to us, should not contain the husk of the wheat, but it should contain the germ, as is the case with stone-ground flour. But the practical baker says of this method of manufacture that the presence of the germ discolors the flour and gives it a decided tendency to become rancid. The germ also contains active diastase which interferes with the production of a satisfactory sponge and dough. If that is the case, it is difficult to understand why very excellent bread with attractive flavor and texture was ever successfully produced in the pre-roller-milling days. We are not prepared to accept the statement that, if the germ offers any difficulty at all, the difficulty can not be removed. The disadvantages of the presence of the germ in the making of the loaf, if and when they are present, can be overcome and turned into advantages. If we are right here, there can be no question of what the standard for bread should be, tho the quality of the wheat must be reckoned with."

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LETTERS AND ART

MORRIS-DANCING FOR AMERICA

OLD SONGS, dances, pageants, and plays are bringing a new spirit into the life of the common people in England, we read in the British papers, and America is promised a share in it. There is "a revival of folk art" and "a love of nature" growing among the people, says the London *Times*, and in the great cities of England "young men and women from shop and factory" employ their spare hours "in singing the songs of long ago, dancing the dances evolved by the tillers of the soil as an expression of religious ceremonial no less than of joy in everyday work and life, and in acting and reciting the masterpieces of English literature." Even in the remote villages "miracle plays, pageants of history, songs, and dances are studied during long winter evenings to make merry the days when the sun shines and life can be lived outdoors." Moreover:

A REVIVED AMUSEMENT OF OLD ENGLAND.

Miss Warren, in the foreground, with some of her American coadjutors, executing a figure in the "morris-dance," an amusement appealing to all classes.

"There is everywhere a striving after a saner, fuller, and more wholesome life, for something more vital and simpler. There are everywhere signs that the ugliness of cities has reached its limit; that the power of commercialism has palled, and once more men and women are returning to the rhythm of life long ago broken by the rush and whirr of machinery, and are seeking beauty in color and form and sound as men found them in olden days when they saw in all beauty, whether in nature or in art, a manifestation of the gods they worshiped."

Now it is proposed to inoculate us with the same interest, and a campaign is planned for next season, reaching across the country, to interest us in the morris-dance. Of course the sacred name of Shakespeare is invoked to help in gaining its acceptance. The teachers who have come among us are Miss Mary C. S. Neal and Miss Florence Warren, of the Shakespeare Stratford Association, and the revival of these dances is only part of a larger scheme to establish an Elizabethan summer festival at Stratford wherein America and England shall participate. To a New York *Tribune* reporter Miss Neal gives these facts:

"In England the people are, in your American idiom, you know, simply falling over one another to learn these dances, and in America they are beginning in the same way. Americans tell me they never would have believed that the old dances could have been so beautiful. I have explained the steps in Boston to the Twentieth Century Club already, and I have almost promised to come back next year and go straight across the country.

"Yes, I simply insist on having men do the dances. In London I had a class of motor boys and lads from an electro-plating firm, and they learned as gladly as any of the dear old English peasants of Shakespeare's time. Of course, in the very earliest times the dances were all done by men. That was when they were part of the religious ceremonies—long before Christianity came to Britain. When women were allowed to take part at all, it was as sacrifices to some Druid god. Later they were used to symbolize purity, love, and various other feminine virtues."

Very little has been unearthed about the kind of costumes worn "when these dances were first budding in the springtime of history." So Miss Neal has adopted the dress worn by the Elizabethan peasant in that age. The fashion of New York and Boston has already taken up the pastime and are working on such materials as these:

"These New York men then, attired in Shakespearian costume and accompanied by maidens in rustic simplicity, will carry their Fifth Avenue audience back to the heart of 'Shakespeare's England.' The first stage of the journey is covered on the program by an ancient dance of the country folk, 'Once I Loved a Maiden Fair.' Then will come 'Pop Goes the Weasel,' in the antique version, which runs:

Half a pound of tuppenny rice,
  Half a pound of treacle;
That's the way the money goes—
  Pop goes the weasel.
Up and down the City road,
  In and out the Eagle;
That's the way the money goes—
  Pop goes the weasel.

"'Sally Luker' comes next. Nobody knows exactly who she was, but it is safe to presume she was a famous beauty in her day.

"A real morris-dance, called 'Shepherd's Hey,' contrasts with the country dance of the 'Faithful Shepherd.' 'Bacca Pipes' is called a morris-jig, but must have been a revision of some old favorite after the 'vulgar weed' was introduced from the new hemisphere.

"Following the tobacco ditty comes the 'Maid of the Milk,' reminiscent of the time when the farmer and his wife rode 'tie,' that is, one rode four miles, then dismounted, tied the horse and walked on; the other coming up rode again for four miles, overtook the walking partner and 'tied' in turn, and so on until the journey's end. Other numbers on the program are 'Rigs o' Marlow,' a jig called 'Jockey to the Fair,' 'Laudnum Bunches,' which may be a corruption of 'Lads a-Bunching,' 'How Do Ye Do, Sir?' which is reminiscent of a prize-fight and has three figures, the salute, the fight, and the reconciliation, and 'Old Molly Oxford,' a morris-jig."

There is an interesting story of the way the music for these dances was recovered from a wandering minstrel:

"Miss Neal met him wandering through the hedgerows of Yorkshire on a donkey because he was too feeble to walk. The tunes he played on his battered fiddle he had learned from his father, who had received them as his only heritage from a long line of musical ancestors. The music has never been written down, but, like the Homeric poems and the folk-tales of all nations, has been handed down from father to son. Miss Neal had a musical friend, and he sat by while the old fiddler played and wrote down these old antique songs. They have not yet

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been printed. . . . In another English lane the seekers after antiquity met an old countryman with a concertina, on which he was playing other ancient melodies. So the music will be from a fiddle and a concertina, with a piano behind the scenes to keep things going in case of emergency. The fiddler and the wielder of the concertina, however, in their minstrel garb, will be part of the 'show' out in front, where they can give color to the performance, making it still more like 'An Hour in Merrie England.'"

PERVASIVE QUALITY OF ENGLISH

NOT MANY years ago Japan made to itself what must have seemed to the patriotic mind an astonishing proposition. In view of the terrible difficulties of the Japanese alphabet, it was suggested that the national language should be abandoned in favor of English. To a writer in *The Economist* (London) this is one of the signs that English is making headway rapidly as a world language. The same writer tells a story, whether true or not, which conveys a "philosophical truth," about a candidate for Parliamentary honors in Hungary. This gentleman, it is said, being a Magyar, and not able to speak Slovak, began to address a meeting of Slovak villagers in his native tongue, which not one of them could understand. At last some one suggested to the speaker that he should try English, and the candidate adopted the hint with satisfactory results, for quite a number of his audience had been to the United States and had there acquired some rudiments of our dialect. In Italy, Greece, Spain, Scandinavia, and many other parts of the Old World, continues the writer, this extraordinary process of emigration to North America and re-emigration home has carried a smattering of broken English into the most remote villages, and the English tourist who has left the beaten track is often startled to find himself addrest in his native tongue. English is undoubtedly "the first commercial language of the world," we read, and "whether Spanish or German come next may be disputed." Further:

"French is still the language of diplomacy, but English is rapidly ousting it as the language of fashion, probably because a craze for English sports has spread itself in the last twenty years among all civilized nations. Thus our familiar 'Tattersalls' becomes in German 'ein Tatter-saal,' an auction-room for horses. Perhaps it is the flexibility of English that gives it a lead over its competitors. French is crystallized in its elegance; German is congealed in lumps; and both are too regular and official to offer ready hospitality to new words and turns of thought. English, with its loose constructions, seems as well able now to assimilate changes as when in the past it enriched itself with additions from Scandinavian, Norman-French, Latin, or Greek. Above all, its directness appeals to the man of business, to whom a terse language means time-saving and money-making."

A "MORRIS" FIGURE.

Women dance the morris without prejudice now, tho in the earliest times their presence was permitted only as a Druid sacrifice.

MORRIS-DANCING IS REALLY A MAN'S DANCE.

It was evolved by the tillers of the soil as an expression of religious ceremonial no less than of joy in everyday work and life.

If the world is ever to have a universal language, the conquest of North America has given English a long start in the race. But there are many serious obstacles:

"At one time Greek, at another Latin, at another Arabic seemed in a fair way to be cosmopolitan. What likelihood is there that Babel will ever be atoned for, and the confusion of tongues remedied? Perhaps it is not even desirable that it should be: the loss of all variety in speech would be a heavy price to pay for the simplification of commercial correspondence. But even if it were good that there should be an end to diversity of tongues (and an end also to diversity of character in literature), the past gives little promise that uniformity can ever be attained. Artificial languages have had no success; Volapuk has vanished, and commerce still closes its ears against the voice of Esperanto. The stumbling-block of these hybrids is the absence of any common standard of pronunciation, and of any sufficient supply of common word-roots. Lacking them, a speaker inevitably makes use of much of the pronunciation and many of the roots of his own language; in a short time a Spanish Esperantist becomes unintelligible to an English one, and vice versa; and the last state of that speech is worse than the first, when its speakers are understood neither by foreigners nor by

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their own countrymen. As to natural languages also the lesson of history is plain. At times some single speech has seemed started on a course that would lead it ultimately to the tyranny. It has spread far and wide; but its very distribution has always led to its undoing. Out of the wide separation of its speakers dialects have grown and displaced the mother tongue. Latin came nearer to being a world speech than has any other, but it was overwhelmed by the multitude of its own offspring. Perhaps English may meet a like end; the languages of Australia and America already show vigorous signs of independent growth, strange to our ears, but necessary, no doubt, for the full expression of the Australian and American characters."

LIBRARIES TOO "EDUCATIONAL"

PUBLIC LIBRARIES are coming to welcome almost any ally if it can be explained as "educational." *The Dial* (Chicago) recently treated the case of a Western library that had installed moving pictures "as an aid in making the library more fully an educational institution." This avidity for fulness of educational opportunities meets with deprecation from an irreverent Eastern critic who airs his views in the Boston *Transcript*. He remarks that public libraries "can not do anything to-day, from setting up a private theater to installing a door-mat, unless it is done in the sacred name of education." He "deplores" the "unfortunate intoxication of many librarians with the word 'education,' used loosely and ridiculously." There is a "disingenuous" attitude, he says, which causes "some library authorities to ignore the fact that one of the prime purposes of a public library is to furnish books for wholesome entertainment." One "unfortunate" result of this attitude is that "superficial thinkers" have come to divide all books into two parts, fiction and non-fiction, and "to hold the former in abhorrence and the latter in abject reverence." Under such conditions, we can imagine how "the loan of a copy of 'The Newcomes' becomes an act to be hushed up, and the loan of 'How to Furnish a House for Fifteen Cents' becomes a great and meritorious fact to be blazoned abroad with trumpets." Some other counts in this indictment follow:

"Another variety of cant fostered by this absurd use of the word 'education' has been the attempt to show the educational value of literature which is merely designed for enjoyment. All great literature has, of course, its 'educational' effect, but not in the get-cultured-quick method which the educational quack advocates. When a man shovels the snow from his sidewalk, he is in some degree promoting public comfort, preserving human life, and advancing the cause of civilization. But then for him to stand in the public gaze, in the attitude of one of the world's benefactors, is a slight exaggeration of his importance. The insistent clamor of librarians to be considered 'educators' has been sometimes undignified and sometimes downright foolish. It has been loudest, not in the mouths of those who are energetically advancing the tried and valuable forms of library work, but in the mouths of the faddists and self-advertisers.

"The word 'education' in connection with library work need not become a sort of divine symbol calling for genuflections and prostrations. A sincere respect for the educational function of public libraries is more likely to result in a careful use of the word and the power to differentiate between what is really educational, and what is merely a passing fad trying to engraft itself upon library work under the cloak of being 'educational.' So cowed have many librarians become, so easily are their better judgments confused by the sound of this word, that in the past few weeks we have seen the leading professional journals gravely announcing that a public library was furnishing games of tiddledewinks and 'snap' in its juvenile department, and not a word have these journals found the courage to say against such absurdities."

They are dumb, we are told, because "the library smuggled this nonsense inside its walls under the shibboleth 'education.'" Further:

"It is instructive to note that many of the same persons who countenance such attempts to turn the library into a combination of the kindergarten and the playground are strongly inveighing against the high 'fiction percentage,' and crowning with laurel Miss Fiddlestick, of the Jimsonville Public Library, who reports that she has 'reduced' the percentage from 58 to 56.5. The reduction of the fiction percentage may or may not be a good thing. With the careful supervision that is given to-day over the novels that are put into the libraries, the high quality of the work of perhaps a dozen contemporary novelists, and the utter worthlessness of much of the stuff put out as 'facts,' such a reduction needs inquiry before it is hailed as a triumph. If the reduction has been caused by a corresponding increase in the reading of history, biography, poetry, and belles lettres, that is one thing. If it has been mainly the result of a devotion to the utilitarian writings which, to use the commercial phrase, librarians are pushing to-day, that is another thing. And by this is not meant anything so foolish as a general deprecation of the present devotion of librarians to the classes of books which deal with the 'useful arts.' But there is reason to believe that many libraries rejoice to give a boy or girl some 'useful' book, when he or she ought for every reason, educational and otherwise, to be reading fairy tales. And, again, they rejoice to have evidence that their readers are deserting fiction, without looking to see if the substitute may not be false zoology, sentimental and slushy poetry, superficial philosophy, and incorrect history. The large number of books which the public interest in occultism has produced are an example of the stuff which often (on the grounds that it is 'religious' in nature, and not open to scientific criticism) gets into public libraries. And some librarians hastily assume that the persons who leave Hardy and Meredith, Marion Crawford, and even Frank Stockton, to read an account of somebody's table-rappings, are being 'educated.' And they crow with pride."

CROWD-PSYCHOLOGY IN THE THEATER

THE SUPERIOR critic often wonders why a manager, in selecting some particular play for production, could ever have deluded himself into thinking the public would care for it. The manager frequently retorts that in reading a play there is no possible way to gage the public's caprice. True, the public's judgment of a play may often be capricious, we are told by Miss Mary Shaw, yet that is not all there is to it, and she helps us to understand the strange verdicts of auditors by opening up to us something of the psychology of audiences. In the theater one laughs or weeps "in sympathy with the rest of the audience," she says, while in reading the play alone those same situations impress one but lightly, if at all. Miss Shaw is one of the most intellectual women on our stage to-day and speaks from a large and varied experience. It is worth the attention of our younger actors when she observes, in *The Saturday Evening Post*, that effects "produced upon the stage should be prepared with an intelligent understanding of the psychology of the audience." Ignorance of this great principle often brings disaster:

"While we are cudgeling our brains as to the reason why an interesting piece of work has failed, if we were a little deeper students and a little wiser in our deductions, we should realize this powerful effect. If playwrights would only talk to actors as well as stage managers they would be saved from many a pitfall. The playwright and the stage manager are too apt to consider the emotional rather than the intelligent side of the audience. The audience has a certain sense of justice and a pretty keen appreciation of the ethics of the play; but, on the other hand, it has—through bad training, in not being able to look at a sane and true presentation of life—a childlike desire that everything should end happily. Consequently the playwright often has to turn completely aside from the justice and logical sequence of his play in order to end it in a way that will please the public."

The mob spirit in audiences explains much, she observes; and this teaches us why "it is important that the general knowledge and taste of the people should be raised." The actor, to succeed, "must always keep in the background of his mind the change of the mental attitude of man when he ceases to be an individual and becomes a part of a crowd." This principle

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enables actors to hold their audiences practically in the palm of their hands, and to do extraordinary things with them—"things that have no relation whatever to the play and to which one would suppose the least observant of auditors would instantly 'catch on.'" Miss Shaw gives us a curious instance:

"Apropos of this is the case of Tom Keene, the tragedian. Mr. Keene was at a club one night, when he and Mr. Robson and Mr. Crane were discussing the peculiar attitude of audiences that will allow an actor to introduce some perfectly irrelevant piece of business without the absurdity of it being realized. He made the assertion that there was hardly anything, for instance, that he, a tragedian, could not do—if he did it in a grave manner—that would not be accepted by the audience. Mr. Robson and Mr. Crane, being comedians and having great respect for the serious drama, thought he was exaggerating. These gentlemen were playing in the same city at the time and, having no Wednesday matinée, went to see Keene in a performance of 'East Lynne.' They were late, but were silently creeping down to their seats during the scene where *Sir Francis Levison* is taunting *Lady Isabelle*, when they were shocked to a standstill. Most of the women were in tears, some were even hysterical with sympathy. Mr. Keene, with the prescience of the old-fashioned actor, which enabled him to see everything on the stage and in the audience as well, detected his two comedian friends as they were sneaking to their seats. He was in a modern frock coat and carried a tall hat in his hand. He had just delivered one of his most cutting remarks to *Lady Isabelle*, when he placed his right hand on the floor, quietly turned a somersault, came up again and went on in the same strain. The blood of the two comedians turned cold in their veins—they expected nothing less than a small-sized riot in the theater. But not a sound. The audience evidently took it as a perfectly natural piece of business in the situation. When Keene came into the club afterward the two comedians remarked in chorus: 'The drinks are on us.' Of course Tom Keene was a wonder; and I suppose he did the miracle with perfect gravity and very quickly."

Photograph by Alice Boughton.

MARY SHAW,

A leading American actress, who thinks that if playwrights realized the "mob-psychology" of the audience, they would be saved many pitfalls in their efforts to interest the public.

The smaller towns, where "one-night stands" are the rule, produce audiences that exhibit curious traits dubbed "Puritanical" by this writer. Thus:

"In the modern plays there are often scenes of realistic love-making. In cities of any size these are accepted as a matter of course and a taste for them has been so developed that they are really enjoyed; but in one-night stands there is apt to be the old-fashioned Puritan taste in the audience, making them feel that there is something indelicate and improper in witnessing this sort of work in the society of other people. From the lower part of the house, where the people are well behaved, the actor is made aware of a shy disapprobation only. But this is very chilling. From the upper gallery, where they have not learned to suppress their feelings, he gets the expression of the strange effect that these scenes produce in the form of ribald remarks, imitation of kissing, and so forth. Between the two extremes, springing from exactly the same dislike of an intimate presentation of what they have been taught is not to be publicly exhibited, it is easy to see what will happen unless the actor has the artistic strength to overcome all this disapprobation and be true to his training and his author.

"I remember playing in 'The Hunchback' in one of these places. In the scene between *Modus* and *Helen*, she is using every wile in an old-fashioned way to get him to kiss her; in fact, she does everything in the world except ask him point blank. The scene is strung out to some length. On this particular night, when I had been going on for some time in this strange courting-scene and had been beating back this strange feeling of delicacy—this feeling that I was immodest and brazen, which, unless there is some manifestation from the upper gallery, always brings an oppressive silence—out of this strange, cold quiet came the impatient voice of a man from the top gallery: 'Oh, for Heaven's sake, kiss her!' As *Modus*, in the play, was never supposed to realize what *Helen* wanted or to have the least idea of kissing her, this had a very bad effect on the dénouement of the scene."

A puzzling experience befell this actress when touring with Ibsen's "Ghosts." She was playing in towns adjoining Chicago shortly after the disastrous Iroquois Theater fire in that city. It was feared that the fire scene in "Ghosts" might cause alarm and possibly panic in the audience, so steps were taken to obviate the disaster. With these results:

"We decided that some one must go before the curtain after the first act and explain the situation that was to come—warn the people who were unfamiliar with the play. It seemed to be a very fair-sized house in spite of the gloom that the tragedy had cast over everything. This was a college town where, by reason of the character of the play and the distinction of the author—Ibsen—we had before us the best element of the population. At the proper time the stage manager stept out and made the announcement in regard to the fire scene in the second act. He explained that his reason for doing this was due to the late Iroquois affair. He feared that, owing to the nervousness that every one felt, a panic might be precipitated if the situation were not understood.

"Most singularly and unaccountably, the manager's remarks were greeted with ribald laughter. Here was a psychological phenomenon that it was hard to explain or understand. The manager was terribly shocked, completely nonplused; and in this condition he found the actors, who were awaiting him behind the curtain. This was a university town and yet there had apparently been no appreciation of the spirit in which the announcement by the manager had been made, or realization of the circumstances that prompted it.

"I dwell upon the peculiar social quality of the audience because the very next night we played in a manufacturing town. On this occasion the stage manager flatly refused to make any announcement. He had had his little experience and did not wish to try it again. Therefore it was necessary for one of the actors to warn the audience. There was obviously a different class of people throughout the house. Particularly, as was always the case in 'Ghosts,' the top of the house—that is, the two balconies—was heavy, the class of people there being composed of workmen, machinists, and the like. The actor made an announcement similar to that made the night before. There was a moment of absolute silence, as if the feelings that had been created by the Iroquois disaster were coming to the surface again. Then there was a terrific round of applause.

"It remains for the psychologist to tell us why these two audiences treated the situation so differently. We could only think that the peculiar nervousness which so often finds expression in hysterical laughter accounted for the curious occurrence in the first instance. However, in college cities, where the undergraduates frequently fill the galleries, the actor is very liable to meet with an effect opposite to that which he usually produces. Actors are well aware of this fact and dread the college boys' presence and its influence on the play."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

ANOTHER SUNDAY IN THE WEEK

THOSE WHO think we are already overburdened with holidays from business are given a harder nut to crack in the consideration of fifty-two additional ones. This is a proposition, made in all seriousness by *The Watchman* (Baptist, Boston), with emphasis, it may be said, not on the need of holidays, but on the relief of the Lord's day. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis may be the instigator of this idea in asserting that this country needs two Sundays a week, at the same time pointing out that if the practise of the earliest Jewish-Christian churches had been followed, two rest days is just what the Christian world would have had. *The Watchman* reenforces his claim with these historic facts:

"The earliest converts to Christianity were Jews, and they continued, after their acceptance of Jesus as the Messiah, to observe the Jewish Sabbath on the seventh day of the week. After the resurrection of Jesus on the first day of the week, the Christians began to observe this day as a day of Christian assembly to worship their risen Lord. So these early Jewish Christians had a day of rest and a day for worship every week. We have stated before and we repeat, that it is our conviction that this is the proper order for Christians.

"There has never been given any entirely satisfactory reason why the seventh day of the week should be abandoned as a day of rest. The example of Jesus showed that it was a day for hospitality, a day for visiting friends, a day of cessation from labor, and for such simple enjoyment as would best recreate the energies worn with the week of labor. There never has been any good reason for transferring the rest and recreation appropriate to the Jewish Sabbath to the Christian Lord's Day. The two are entirely different in their meaning and purpose. The latter is a day for worship and remembrance of the risen Lord, and also for service. It was not intended as a day of rest, except so far as refraining from secular labor means rest. The Lord's Day should be the busiest day of the week, but filled with Christian worship for the Lord, and service for our fellow men."

Under the present consolidation of the two into one, points out *The Watchman*, we have a large part of the people observing the day according to the ideas appropriate to the Jewish Sabbath; visiting, driving, feasting, and in recreation; while the most devoted Christians observe the day as the Lord's Day, in Christian worship and activity, and never have a day of real rest from the beginning to the end of the year. Moreover:

"The mistake made in trying to unite the Jewish Sabbath with the Christian Lord's Day, has been the cause of much of the disregard of the proper observance of Sunday or the Lord's Day. In the laws given to Moses it was ordered that men should cease from labor on one day in seven. The injunctions against toil were strict and severe. But the Fourth Commandment contains nothing to show that it was intended that the day should be devoted wholly to religious observances, such as have always been considered appropriate to the Christian Lord's Day. On the other hand, the practise of the Jews, indorsed by the example of our Lord himself, made it, as we have said, a day of rest from toil and of social enjoyment. The need of such a day once in seven is founded in the physical and social needs of man, and is sanctioned by God. The attempt to induce people generally to devote this divinely sanctioned rest day to the observances proper to the Christian Lord's Day has always been a failure; and we frankly say that we believe it always will be a failure, because it is opposed to the constitution of man and to the divine command to cease from all labor on one day in seven."

Instead of continuing the "vain endeavor to induce the world to abandon the divinely ordained day of rest for the activities of the Christian Lord's Day," Christians are urged to lend all their influence for the reestablishment of Saturday as a day of rest. This journal sees a trend in this direction even now:

"It is already generally observed as a half-holiday, and there is a strong and growing tendency to make it a whole holiday. Several large corporations, like the Curtis Publishing Company, the publishers of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, and, we think, the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, give all their employees, except a few, to keep on necessary work, a full holiday every Saturday. It only needs the strong and definite approval of the Christian Church, of the seventh day as a day for rest and recreation, to establish it definitely and generally as such a day.

"The way would then be open for calling upon all to participate in the Lord's Day as a day for Christian worship and activity, a day to be devoted to attendance on public Christian worship, and a day for deeds of charity, fraternal helpfulness, and Christian love. We are not so sanguine as to imagine that all the people would at once accept the Christian meaning and use of the first day of the week, but we are confident that if given Saturday as a day for rest and recreation, such multitudes would joyfully adopt the habits appropriate to the Christian Lord's Day that all the churches now built would be crowded to the doors with cheerful worshipers, the power of the Church would be immeasurably increased, and the establishment of the Kingdom of God on earth would soon be an accomplished fact."

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON MR. EDISON'S THEOLOGY

THE DISTINGUISHED Catholic prelate, Cardinal Gibbons, has been putting Mr. Edison into the same category with Darwin as a warning against too excessive devotion to scientific pursuits. Darwin, as we all know, bemoaned at the end of his life that his preoccupation with scientific ideas had atrophied his sense of poetry and music. The Cardinal thinks religion must be included whether Darwin said so or not. Mr. Edison drew these remarks from Cardinal Gibbons by an interview published in *The Columbian Magazine* (Washington). There Mr. Edison admits his belief in Darwin's theories, but thinks that "evolution does not entirely explain the wondrous facts of nature." He goes no further in his acceptance of the canons of spiritual truth than affirming his belief in a Supreme Intelligence. The theological conception of God is rejected; religions are declared to be "nothing but formalities and side-issues." "Religious faiths and creeds," he asserts, "have greatly hampered our development." When the churches learn to take the "rational view of things," "when they become true schools of ethics and stop teaching fables, they will be more effective than ever." He seriously doubts "if Christ, the greatest moral teacher of them all, laid claim to actual divinity." Expressions like these lead the Cardinal, who replies in a later number of *The Columbian*, to suspect that Mr. Edison's "acquaintance with theology is almost limited to fragmentary reminiscences of sermons heard in boyhood days." He asserts that the scientist has been "dogmatic without troubling himself to give any proofs." He picturesquely accuses Mr. Edison of assuming the prerogative of a pope, who, however, it is added, "does not dogmatize until the question has been discust for centuries and settled by the voice of experts." The learned divine is puzzled to place Mr. Edison anywhere in the scheme of things, saying of him:

"Here is a scientist who proclaims dogmas to the public, and he seems to ask us to believe them—because he believes them.

"If he spoke as the head of a school he might refer us to their arguments; but I do not know for whom he speaks. Not for the materialists, because he believes matter can not explain all; not for the idealists, for he believes in matter; not for the monists, evidently; not for the agnostics, for he acknowledges a Supreme Intelligence; nor for the pantheists, so far at least as he reveals his mind.

"In fact, I can not place Mr. Edison. I do not know any school that would claim him. All I can be sure of is that he dogmatizes on his own account.

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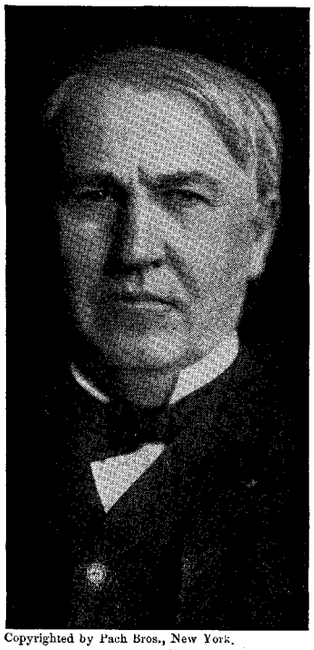
"The most striking instance of his dogmatism is his fundamental assertion—that cells have intelligence. Mr. Edison does not prove this; he does not try to prove it; he asserts it over and over again, and perhaps some simple people will believe it is true. 'Proof, proof!' he says. 'That is what I have always been after.' And he claims to 'accept no scientific fact without the final proof.' Now, who ever proved the existence of an intelligent cell? There is not a scintilla of proof, not the beginning of a proof for such an assertion. Assumption, mere baseless assumption."



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THOMAS A. EDISON,

Who says he believes in a Supreme Intelligence, but in the God of the religious—no.

The point in Mr. Edison's article upon which he and the prelate differ most radically is the scientist's conception of the individual. Mr. Edison says:

"Remember that each man, each woman, is made up of myriads of cells. They, not the men and women, are the individuals. We know very little of them, but are slowly learning something. The man is not the individual—the cell is. We are no more individuals than cities are. Cities will not go to heaven or hell, will they? A man's intelligence is the aggregate intelligence of the innumerable cells which form him—just as the intelligence of a community is the aggregate intelligence of the men and women who inhabit it. If you cut your hand, it bleeds. Then you lose cells, and that is quite as if a city lost inhabitants through some tremendous accident. Nations have been punished for the sins of individuals among their citizens, but no one who is honest thinks that has been just. The citizens who had not sinned were punished with the citizens who had. To send a human entity—a man-intelligence—to hell would be a similar injustice, if the thing were really conceivable, which, to me, it is not. I can not imagine my own self as individual—I am a collection, just as a rock is a collection, tho of another sort."

The Cardinal takes up this point with the assertion that Mr. Edison "does not mean what he says." Going on:

"That would be impossible. If my hand bleeds, then, according to his theory, I lose part of my intelligence. If I lose my hand, then I lose more intelligence; and as one of my friends put it, an appalling loss of mind would go with the loss of a leg or when a stout man reduces in flesh.

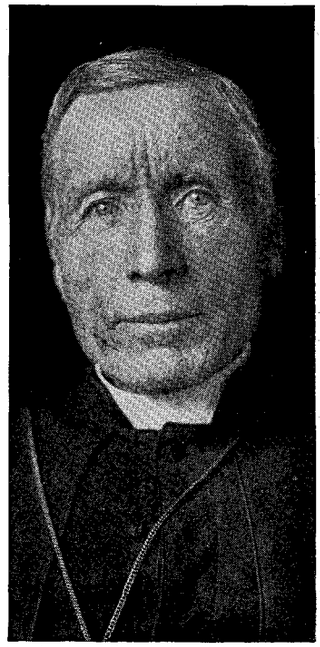
"All these remarkable consequences are strictly involved in Mr. Edison's expression of his views. Assuredly, he rejects them; but that only proves the striking looseness of his language. We theologians are used to precision of terms and strictness of reasoning. One or two more interviews like this, and the world would have a new idea of 'scientific accuracy.'

"Mr. Edison's real view seems to be that a man's intelligence is composed of the combined intelligence of his brain-cells. He expresses this, practically, later in his interview; and this saves him from some of the consequences of his former loose expressions.

"But how does Mr. Edison know that a man's intelligence is made up of the combined intelligence of his brain-cells? He claims to have reached his conclusions 'through the study of hard facts'; we wish he, in scientific fashion, had given his facts to the world before his conclusion. The facts are these—at least, until Mr. Edison produces new facts as yet unknown to the scientific world; no one knows anything about the existence of an intelligent cell. No proof, not the slightest, has ever been advanced to show intelligence in a cell. So far as science knows, there is no more proof of the existence of intelligence in a brain-cell than there is in the cells of a potato, or in the molecules of matter that make up this paper.

"We do know there is a connection between the brain and the mind, that the mind thinks through aid of the brain, as it sees through aid of the nerves of the eye; but that does not prove the brain thinks any more than it proves the nerves of the eye see. No more even than it would prove that thestrings of a violin enjoy their own music. If we do not know that cells have intelligence, how can we know that any combination of cells will produce intelligence? Yet, Mr. Edison believes it. Assumption again; the merest assumption.

"Mr. Edison uses a comparison to make his ideas credible to the people. He says: 'A man's intelligence is the aggregate intelligence of the innumerable cells that form him—*just as* the intelligence of a community is the aggregate intelligence of the men and women who inhabit it.' Surely, he permits himself here to be the victim of a figure of speech. We use symbolic language when we speak of the 'aggregate intelligence' of a community. The community shows its intelligence only through individuals; it is made up of individuals of different degrees of intelligence, of different and often contradictory ideas, principles, and sentiments. Mr. Edison could hardly choose a less happy comparison.



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CARDINAL GIBBONS,

Who thinks that Mr. Edison's idea of religion is made up of reminiscences of sermons heard in boyhood.

"What does he think happens when an idea enters the mind? Do all the little brain-cells begin to debate it? Are some of the little brain-cells audacious insurgents and others immovable stand-patters? Has each intelligent little brain-cell an opinion of its own? How does all this intellectual activity go on absolutely unknown to us? How do the brain-cells manage finally to reach an harmonious conclusion, so harmonious that a political love-feast seems like war in comparison?

"No, if the brain-cells have intelligence, no scientist has ever discovered the fact. We know nothing, then, about intelligent cells; but we do know that a man has an intelligent mind or soul. We do not distinguish between mind and soul in the way Mr. Edison does, in his unphilosophical terminology; the mind is the soul in its intellectual operations. The mind is one and knows itself to be one.

"Memory proves this. I remember the Civil War. The little brain cells that had these early experiences have passed away, physiology tells us; but I remain the same individual through all these changing years. Nothing is clearer to me than my own individuality; and the principle of that is what we call the soul. Mr. Edison speaks of 'his investigations' into the soul; he seems to have looked for it with a microscope. St. Paul was a truer philosopher: for what man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of man that is in him? It is only by searching into our consciousness that the nature of mind and soul can be discovered."

One thing in Mr. Edison's pronouncement gives the Catholic prelate satisfaction. That is the fact that the scientist "recognizes the existence of supreme intelligence." There is no satisfaction to be gained from the scientist's view of immortality, which repudiates the idea "as spoken in the theologies." Mr. Edison states his view thus:

"Life goes on endlessly, but no more in human beings than in other animals, or, for that matter, than in vegetables. Life, collectively, must be immortal, human beings, individually, can not be, as I see it, for they are not the individuals—they are mere aggregates of cells.

"Spirit? There is no such thing as spirit unless mind is spirit, and mind is merely the manifestation of the brain-machine's activities."

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TO REFROCK THE MINISTER

THE NEWLY ELECTED Governor of New Jersey, Woodrow Wilson, confesses to puzzlement over the motives that lead young men to the ministry. When he "hears some of the things they say" to him, he thinks that they are talking of another profession. "Their motive is to do something, when it should be to be something." You do not have to *be* anything in particular to be a lawyer, he asserts, with the authority of experience. "I have been a lawyer and I know." No other profession requires a "strong spiritual change." This truth is insisted upon because, so Governor Wilson thinks, the Church, first and last, "has oscillated in respect to the position that a minister ought to hold in the community." One is the ideal leading to asceticism, which expects the minister to hold aloof from the ordinary transactions of life; the other ideal requires that he "take a deep interest in everything that affects the life of the community and be at particular pains to live as other men live, and not in any way show himself separate from the world, not in any way that, at any rate externally, changes the current and method of his life." Dr. Wilson's view, it may be said at once, is not the latter. Indeed, he charges (in *The Christian Work and Evangelist*, New York) that "we have been trying to unfrock the ministerial profession, literally and metaphorically." He goes on to say:

"We are afraid of the frock, we are afraid of the sign, we are afraid of the touch of professionalism. It is a characteristic of our time that we wish to combine all things without differentiation in one single thing that we call life, and the consequence is that we do not know what we would be at. The consequence is that no man sees distinctly enough the particular road that he is trying to tread, the particular function which he is trying to perform in society. He says, 'I must be a man,' by which he means an added general force in society and not a specialized force in society; by which he means that he must disperse his powers and not concentrate them. And yet the difficulty of modern times is this very dispersion of professional energy, this obliteration of the lines that run and should run between one calling and another. The soldier is proud of his uniform and of the straps over his arms and shoulders, the marks of his rank; and every man who counts for as much of direct force as the soldier counts for ought to be proud of the things that distinguish his calling. I trust that no man will go into the ministry with the hope that he can conceal himself in the crowd, so that no man may know that he is a minister. I hope that he may plan his life so that nobody may ever associate with him without knowing that he is a minister."

The obvious way of doing this would be "by resuming the costume, by resuming the ritual, by resuming the aloofness and separateness from the world." "That would be better than nothing," observes the writer; but something else is more important:

"The Protestant minister has too much forgotten the ideals of this separate priesthood. What is it that the minister should try to do? It seems to me that the minister should try to remind his fellow men in everything that he does, and in everything that he says, that eternity is not future, but present; that there is in every transaction of life a line that connects it with eternity, and that our lives are but the visible aspect of the experiences of our spirits upon the earth; that we are living here as spirits; that our whole conduct is to be influenced by things that are invisible, of which we must be constantly reminded lest our eyes should be gluttonously filled with the things that are visible; that we should be reminded that there lurks everywhere, not ungraciously and with forbidding mien, but graciously and with salvation on its countenance, the image and the memory of Christ, going a little journey through the earth to remind men of the fatherhood of God, of the brotherhood of men, of the journey that all spirits are taking to the land that is unseen and to which they are all to come. . . . . .

"Now the world is not going to be saved except the minister model himself on Christ. The world is not going to be evangelized unless the minister distinguish himself from the community. The Church is not going to recover its authority among men until its ministers display their credentials in their lives, by showing that the thought that is in them is always the thought that makes for salvation; that they will not teach the things that are impure; that they will not play with the things that are dangerous; that they are not reformers, but ministers of Christ. Did you ever notice that Christ was not a reformer? Not that he would have frowned upon a reformer, but he was not a reformer. He was not organizing men to do what is necessary to be done in order to reconstruct and better human life. He was supplying the whole motive force of that and everything else."

CLOSING THE MAILS ON SUNDAY

THE POSTAL employees' effort to secure Sunday closing in the department is meeting at least with a promissory form of success. The authorities at Washington give assurance that they will cooperate, asserting that they "desire to employ only a sufficient number to prevent congestion." Senator Burkitt's efforts to get a bill through making the closing universal ought, in the view of certain religious journals, to find support in the example of those communities where closing prevails. Detroit, for example, is one of these, we are told, which finds its 400,000 population willing to suspend curiosity one day in the week as to what the mails are to bring them. *The Continent* (Chicago) seems to imply that curiosity and not necessity is at the basis of the hardships of the postal clerks. It has this to say:

"One need make no long or extensive investigation to discover that a large proportion of those who apply at carrier offices for mail on Sunday receive none, while probably not one in a thousand is in genuine need of receiving his letters twenty-four hours in advance of the week-day delivery. Christian people everywhere have an unescapable responsibility in this situation. They should not only refrain from joining the number whose heedlessness works injustice, but they should promptly indicate to their postmaster that they have no desire to avail themselves of the privilege. Postmasters are quite as desirous as any one to avoid Sunday work, if they can be supported by public sentiment."

The Baptist Commonwealth (Philadelphia) also inclines to the view that the Post-office Department "is one place where Sunday work can be diminished practically to the harm of no one and to the discomfort of few." We read further:

"Certain it is, postmen have their right to Sunday rest and privilege of worship, as others. The Government and people have no right to require them to obey the Eighth Commandment and forbid them to obey the Fourth. No one can do his best work when called to his task seven days in the week. An important reason for closing the post-office on the Lord's Day is because of the harm that comes from secularizing the day of rest and worship by the delivery of mail. Business letters are given out, which promotes the spirit of business on the Sabbath. One of the business men of Denver, where the people are petitioning for Sunday closing, said: 'When I get my mail on Sabbath I always get mail that disturbs my attention while at church. I want the office closed, so as to allow my mind to be free for religious duties on that day.' An open post-office is one of the prominent factors in secularizing the day, and breaking down the Sabbath of rest and worship. Another harmful result from the Sunday mail is that children are trained thereby to secularize the Sabbath. When children are allowed to go to the post-office from Sunday-school they will likely go to other places more distracting. As many as five persons from one family call for mail on the Sabbath often. Such practise is not training the children to 'remember the Sabbath and keep it holy.' There is no more reason for a post-office to be open on the Sabbath than for a bank or store. Urgent messages are not sent by mail. There is as much cheer in a letter received on Monday as if received on Sunday. People have become accustomed to shopping before six o'clock in the evening and are content; banks close at noon Saturday, and the public sanction the rule; so they can adapt themselves to six-day mail. It is hoped that pastors will lead this movement throughout the country."

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Angell, Norman. The Great Illusion. A Study of the Relation of Military Power in Nations to their Economic and Social Advantage. 12mo, pp. 338. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Ansel, Florence Jean, and **Fraprie,** Frank Roy, S.M., F.R.P.S. The Art of the Munich Galleries. Illustrated. Pp. 430. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.

The Munich art galleries have always been a fascinating lure to the student traveler and this handbook of information will be welcome to all art-lovers. A history of the Pinakothek collection is given from the time of Albrecht V. in 1550 to the erection of the present building by Ludwig I. of Bavaria in 1826, giving the greatest value to the Düsseldorf gallery, now a part of the Munich collection. The Dutch, Flemish, Italian, Spanish, and French schools have a chapter each with a comprehensive description of the representatives of each and frequent and beautiful illustrations in full-page plates; also a history of the lives of the masters and their influence one on the other. The Old Pinakothek "is, in some respects, unrivaled by any gallery of Europe; nowhere is there such an opportunity for the study of Rubens, and nowhere will one find such a judiciously selected wealth of pictures covering so wide a range of schools and styles."

The New Pinakothek "gives no connected outline of the development of painting in the nineteenth century, either in its contents or its arrangement," but this is not intended to diminish one's pleasure in what the gallery does offer, and one who is interested in the story, the anecdote, the allegory, the city view will find in the gallery abundant and interesting material. In regard to the Schack Gallery, the author says: "The Schack Gallery, which was brought together during the sixties and seventies of the nineteenth century, is the most important private gallery of German paintings of that period." Count Schack bequeathed this wonderful collection to the German Emperor and it was his determination that kept it in Munich.

Askins, Charles. The American Shotgun. Cloth, 8vo. Copiously illustrated. 321 pp. New York: Outing Publishing Co. $2.

As a book fully covering all that one who uses, or desires to use, a shotgun in this country, might ask to know, this seems entirely adequate. It discusses with the greatest particularity and candor the manufacture, style, and comparative advantages of all worthy sorts of firearms of this kind; and then devotes an equal space to instruction as to their care and use in the field. The book is up to date, and strong in its belief that the most improved styles are the best—that is, that the growth of the art of gunmaking has been in the right direction, and has resulted in the fact that American shotguns are now the best in the world. These improvements have made the art of wing-shooting, at least, very different from what it used to be; and Mr. Askins is probably safe in his claim that his present treatise on that art is both new and much needed.

Camp, Samuel G. The Fine Art of Fishing. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 177. New York: Outing Pub. Co. $1.

Campbell, Gilbert Lewis. Industrial Accidents and Their Compensation. 12mo, pp. 105. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Chalmers, Stephen. The Trail of a Tenderfoot. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 233. New York: Outing Pub. Co. $1.25 net.

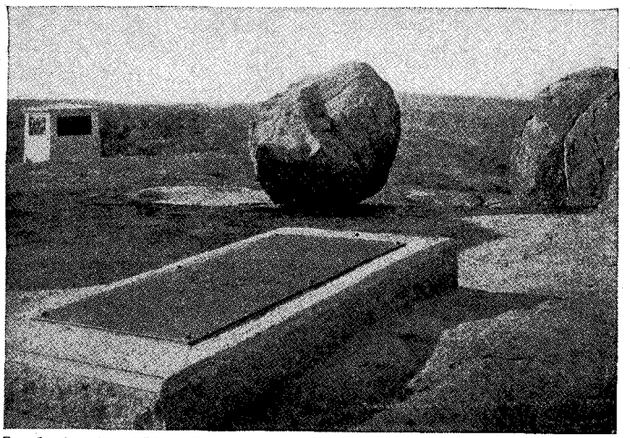
Chesterton, G. K. William Blake. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 210. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents net.

Chittenden, Hiram M. War or Peace—A Present Duty and a Future Hope. 12mo, pp. 273. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1 net.

Cook, George Cram. The Chasm. 12mo, pp. 379. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.25 net.

Dorr, Rheta Childe. What Eight Million Women Want. Pp. 330. Boston: Small, Maynard & Company. $2. By mail, $2.20.

The eight million women here referred to in the title are the club-women of America. The volume chronicles the club-woman's achievements, tho the author wishes the book to stand for something much more vital. Miss Dorr has endless enthusiasm and presents her subject clearly and forcefully. She shows how the club woman has established playgrounds for the children, shortened the hours and ameliorated the conditions of the working women, and fought for social purity; in fact, striven for all kinds of upward progress. The need of improvement in factory conditions and woman's evident adaptability for such work are dwelt on at length and a clear account of the evils that beset the domestic servant are given with an appeal for relief in the shape of healthy pleasure resorts and clean public dance halls. Her strongest appeal is for "votes for women," but in that she is more descriptive than argumentative and wisely keeps silence in regard to some of the disgraceful actions of the militant suffragist. The book contains many pictures of well-known club-women.



From Jourdan s "Cecil Rhodes."

THE GRAVE OF CECIL RHODES ON A MOUNTAIN TOP IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Duke, Thomas S. Celebrated Criminal Cases of America. Cloth. 8vo, pp. 656. Portraits. San Francisco: J. D. Barry & Co. $3.

If the newspapers are right in giving a great amount of space to crimes and criminal trials, on the theory (and experience) that most readers are more interested in this than in any other class of news, then this book should find a very wide public eager for it. It consists wholly of matter-of-fact, and no doubt extremely accurate, histories of the crimes in the United States, and especially on the Pacific Coast, which have attracted attention. The writer is a captain of police in San Francisco; and his accounts take the calm, emotionless tone of a police-blotter, leaving the reader to supply such thrills as his own imagination may summon. The compilation is, therefore, too dull to do any great harm to such youngsters as may perchance open it; and it will probably serve a useful purpose in the libraries of detectives and criminologists, who study the subject as a physician studies diseases—to learn the symptoms and prevent, if possible, the developing effect of the malady.

Evans, M. A. B. The Moonlight Sonata and Other Verses. 12mo, pp. 172. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Forster, E. M. Howard's End. 12mo, pp. 421. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

Hecker, Eugene A. A Short History of Women's Rights. From the Days of Augustus to the Present Time. With Special Reference to England and the United States. 12mo, pp. 292. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

The writer, who is an avowed advocate of woman's suffrage, sketches briefly the legal status of woman under Roman, Canon, and English law, and under the laws of the several States of our Union. In his final chapter he considers in turn, but answers rather inadequately, five of the principal contentions against equal suffrage, and then, dropping the vexed question of votes, pleads for full equality of the sexes in all other respects.

Hopkins, Albert A. (Editor). The Scientific American Cyclopedia of Formulas. Pp. 1077. New York: Munn & Co. $5 net.

This valuable work is the result of several years of research on the part of Mr. Hopkins, assisted by a corps of specialists. It contains more than 15,000 formulas and processes. The editors have been most catholic in their selections. The book is equally valuable for the home, office, factory, or workshop. A notable feature is the appendix of 150 pages consisting of notes on Chemical Manipulations, Weights, and Measures, and miscellaneous formulas. The editor makes no extravagant claim when he says, the volume is "as indispensable as a dictionary and more useful."

Internoscia, Jerome. New Code of International Law. Folio, pp. 1003. New York: The International Code Company. $12.

International Law since the days of Grotius has largely been a matter of custom and tradition guided by and interpreting treaties and agreements made between the several governments. Thus has been established a sort of Common Law in international questions. But as in early days of legal development trial by an appeal to arms was sanctioned in the case of individuals, so up to the present time the arbitrament of war has been looked upon as nothing barbarous or antiquated. The Hague Tribunal and the Peace Congresses have not been able so far to abolish the duels of the peoples, and this may spring largely from the fact that no code has as yet been recognized by all civilized nations on the basis of which international misunderstandings and quarrels may be settled without a declaration of war. It is the bold but commendable aim of Mr. Internoscia to outline such a scheme. That a code of some sort must sooner or later be established is seen from the increasing efforts which are being

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made to find a way of throwing off the burden of armaments which the various nations feel themselves scarcely able to bear. The author of the present large work, which is printed in English, French, and Italian, deserves high praise for his laborious compilation which could have been accomplished only by one learned in the law. He is a practising lawyer in the Province of Quebec and has been Consul General in Italy. We believe that this work will challenge wide-spread attention and may result eventually in inducing the Powers to take such measures as will make war recognized as a clumsy, barbarous, and costly

From Young's "The Growth of Napoleon."

THE EARLIEST PORTRAIT OF NAPOLEON—HIS AGE, 16.

device for adjusting differences which might just as well be remedied by calm and dispassionate adjudication.

Jourdan, Philip. Cecil Rhodes, His Private Life by his Private Secretary. 8vo, pp. 293. New York: John Lane Co. $2.50 net.

Michell, The Hon. Sir Lewis. The Life and Times of the Right Honorable Cecil Rhodes, 1853–1902. Cloth, 8vo, portraits, 2 vols., pp. 359 and 355. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $7.50 net.

The life of a great colonial statesman and empire-builder like Rhodes has many sides, and the personal and private side, which is really the inside of that life, is by no means the least interesting. As is too often the case, the private life of Rhodes while he ruled a large part of Africa was very often a subject of slander and calumny, and Mr. Jourdan undertakes, in this work, to vindicate his friend as a good man, a faithful and honest member of society. There are, naturally, many minute details of circumstances which would be known only in Africa, and some of them will necessarily appear a little trivial, excepting to Europeans in those quarters of the world.

What will particularly interest the reader is to see the loyalty and confidence which Cecil Rhodes was able to inspire in a confidential collaborator through all the miserable Radziwill business. If it is necessary to revive an incident such as this in the life of a great political pioneer, the matter could not have been treated with more candor and out of a fuller knowledge of fact than it has been by the present writer on whose vindication Cecil Rhodes probably relied. The distinguished proconsul of Africa did not live to enjoy the vindication implied in the sentence passed in a court of law upon the unfortunate princess. But his words were of half prophetic import when he said to his private secretary: "My boy, are you keeping a note of everything that is occurring round you? You have great opportunities. One day your notes may be very valuable." And valuable, indeed, they have proved n vindicating a great name from great wrong.

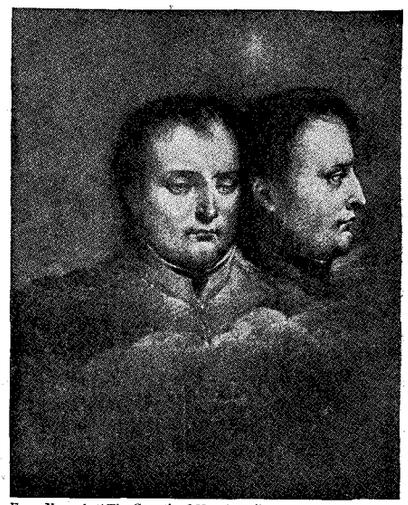
In the formative period of South Africa—now British South Africa throughout—Cecil Rhodes takes the most conspicuous space in history as he did in life. He it was who, perceiving and seizing upon the right moment, anticipating the future with the business sense of a practised financier, and preparing for it with the courage of a brave and optimistic statesman, taught his fellow colonists how to enclose inside their political fence the great and productive area which now makes nearly all the southern half of the continent a part of the British empire. Rhodes's name became known and appreciated all over the world; and Sir Lewis Michell's circumstantial history of his political labors—for so it mainly is—will be of interest to politicians all round the world, while to South Africans it will serve as a history of their swift development to a proud maturity.

Sir Lewis Michell, the writer of the second of these books on Rhodes, was one of his right-hand men from the beginning, and one of the executors of his trusts and bequests. Consequently he had access to all of Mr. Rhodes's papers whereby to refresh and substantiate his memory of the schemes and events in which he largely shared. He tells us that his hero's life may suitably be divided into three approximately equal parts: First, his boyhood and education in England, where he was the son of a clergyman of good old yeoman stock in the Midlands, at the end of which he emigrated to Natal, in 1870. The second period is that in which he amassed a fortune, amalgamated the diamond-mines where other men had failed, entered the Cape parliament, and learned the vast resources of the interior and perfected plans for pacifying and possessing it. The third period begins with his founding the Chartered Company, and the great accession of power and influence it brought him. His reputation became international, and his ambition for Great Britain in South Africa almost boundless. This was shattered by the wars in the Transvaal, and in Matabeleland, and for a time his enemies overcame him. But the outcome began to develop as he had prophesied and expected, and he was fast winning anew the confidence of his fellows when he died. He was a splendid figure in the history of the Victorian age of English history.

A matter of special interest to Americans fills one of the appendices, where are given in full the terms of the will and all the documentary data connected with the institution of the Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford.

McCutcheon, John T. In Africa. Hunting Adventures in the Big Game Country. Illustrated with Photographs and Cartoons by the Author. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 400. Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill Co.

Both authors and publishers have been quick to take advantage of the turning of public attention to East Africa, and every week, almost, sees the issue of some new volume of hunting adventures in that part of the world which is thus becoming rapidly sophisticated. This latest rush for the band-wagon has the merit, however, of bringing the band itself, for its author, otherwise celebrated as the cartoonist of the Chicago *Tribune*, is a man more accustomed to amuse than to instruct us, and who sees no more reason for taking Africa seriously than any other place. Hence his book is a sort of "Innocents Abroad" for the region, since the comic view is the one that is likely to be placed foremost. Yet Mr. McCutcheon played the game. He shot what was suitable, hunting hard till he found it. He got his lions and rhinos, his elephants and what-not, in fair encounter, and tells of this in excellent style; but one feels that he really got most fun out of his failures and mis-adventures. There are numerous photographs of game and shooting-results; but sandwiched between them are as many capital sketches of African things as they are rather than as they ought to be, which no one will enjoy more than those who have been through similar scenes and experience. Mr. McCutcheon was in Africa at the same



From Young's "The Growth of Napoleon."

NAPOLEON IN 1814.

time with Colonel Roosevelt, and spent some days in his company—a matter of interest to the rest of us because we get a good many details of the ex-President's life "on safari," illustrated by McCutcheon's cartooning pencil, which are not included in Mr. Roosevelt's own account of the meeting. The book is a very enjoyable and not unimportant addition to the East African library.

McIntyre, John T. The Young Continentals at Bunker Hill. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 347. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

McFerrin, Chas. B. A Mother's Part in Her Child's Musical Education. Pp. 291. Chicago: Alert Publishing Co. 1910.

There is good advice in this little book of instruction to the mothers of potential musicians, and some rather forcible illustrations in proof of the author's assertions, but there seems to be nothing really new in the subject-matter. The writer lessens his effectiveness by a very careless and frequently an incorrect use of English. The book is pedagogic in character, but hardly well enough developed to call for special commendation.

Miltoun, Francis. Royal Palaces and Parks of France. Illustrated by Blanche McManus. Pp. 361. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 1910. $3.

Mr. Miltoun believes it necessary, in order to understand history, to see its characters sometimes "in sidelights," and, to that end, he describes the palaces and gardens and the intimate part they played in the private lives of great monarchs and royal families. The Louvre, Tuileries, Palais Royal, Luxembourg, Elysée, Rambouillet, Chantilly, Fontainebleau, St. Cloud, Versailles, and many others are described and we are given hints of historical undercurrents, both stimulating and interesting. The most notable modern

(*Continued on page* 416)

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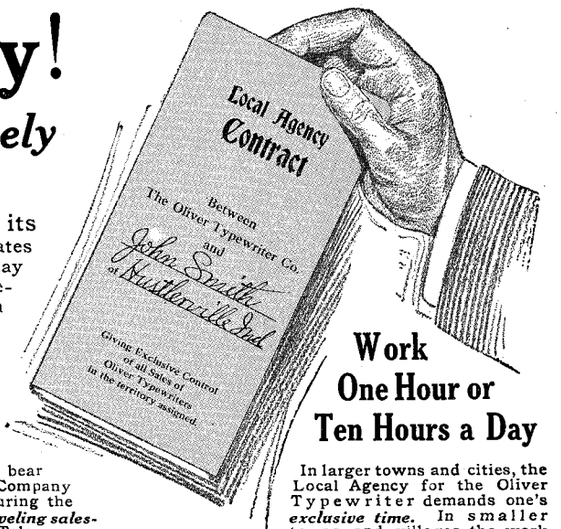

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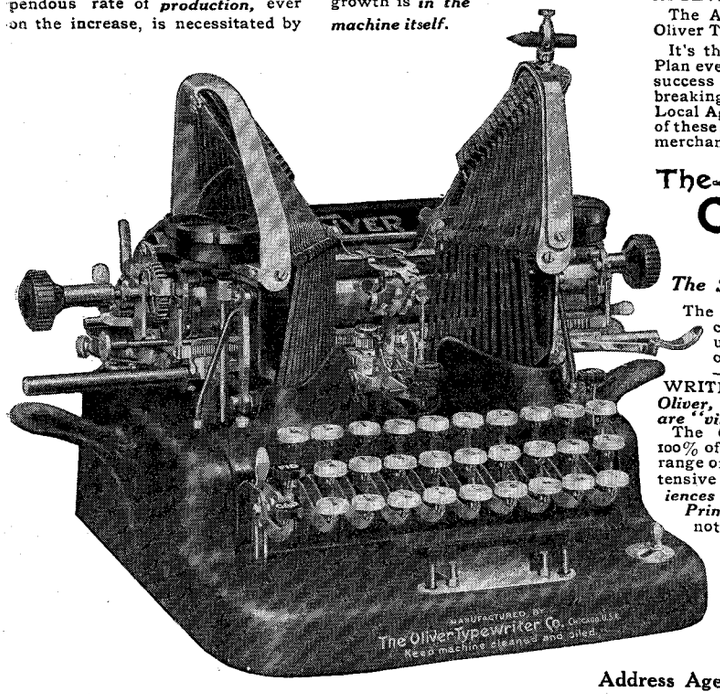

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We are establishing Local Agencies just as fast as we find the ***right men.*** We have printed the "Opportunity Book" in order to give each inquirer the most ***accurate*** and ***adequate*** information. The book will tell you just what ***we know*** about the ***opportunity*** that awaits your grasp. It paints no alluring pictures of success to be won without ***effort.*** It will not appeal to ***idlers.*** It's meant for those who mean business.

Its message is to virile, aggressive men who fully understand that splendid rewards in ***money*** and ***glory*** must all be honestly ***earned.*** ***Opportunity is looking you right in the eye.*** What are you going to do about it? Send for the book ***immediately.*** Cast your fortunes with our 15,000 Local Agents ***while the way is open.***

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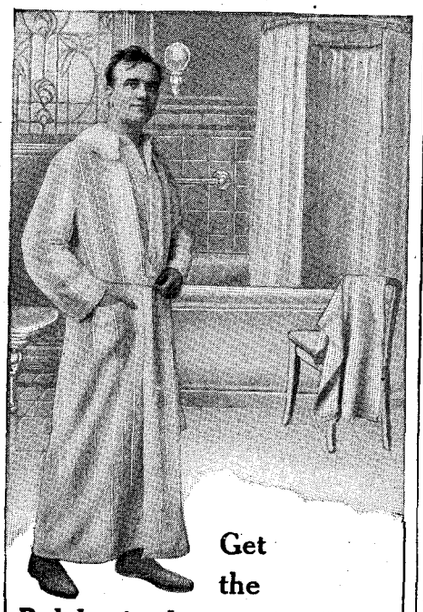

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Get a pair of these Rubdry towels today—begin to *rub dry* in the mornings.

Get them from your dry-goods man, men's furnisher or druggist—or send direct to us. You can never tell how much benefit there is in a bath until you begin to use Rubdry.

Small Section of Rubdry Towel, actual size. Note the sponge-like nubs. They account for the Rubdry towel's wonderful rubbing power and absorbency.

There are five sizes of Rubdry towels, price 39c, 53c, 73c, 85c and $1.25. We recommend the medium size (53c each) and the large size (85c each), as giving best values.

1 Sample Washcloth—4c for Postage
Demonstration Chart Sent Free

Rubdry towels are guaranteed for 1½ years with *any* washing. Washed right they often last 4 and 5 years.

RUBDRY TOWEL CO.
187 South Angell Street, Providence, R. I.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 414.)

event in a French Palace was the ceremonious dinner given by President and Mme. Fallières to Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, in 1910, in the Elysée.

Moore, Addison Webster. Pragmatism and Its Critics. 8vo, pp. 283. Chicago: University Press. $1.25.

Professor Moore has the advantage of finding ready to hand a good deal of literature on the subject of Pragmatism, much of which serves as a series of fulcrums which he employs to hoist into the light the points of his clear and valuable exposition. The subtitle of the late William Tanner's now famous work on this subject was "A New Name for An Old Way of Thinking," and it is refreshing to see the masterly manner in which the present writer dwells upon the historical background of the movement. Pragmatism is certainly the only philosophy that can reconcile the teaching of physics and metaphysics. George Henry Lewes wrote a "History of Philosophy" from the Ionian School to Herbert Spencer to prove that metaphysics was dead, because inductive physical science had taken its place. Now comes William James to prove that physics and metaphysics are one. We have read with pleasure Professor Moore's lectures (for this work is largely identical with a series of prelections delivered at the University of Chicago). He has made the subject his own and therefore has not failed to give his readers a clear and intelligent idea of this the latest, and yet the earliest, method of philosophical inquiry.

Nearing, Scott. Social Adjustment. Cloth. 12mo, pp. 378. Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

This, the latest volume in the American Social Progress series, is by a member of the faculty of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, and abounds in good sense. It points out in a simple, logically arranged statement, with perhaps an overiteration of the propositions, the various ways in which society has gone astray from the normal, and will continue to go wrong unless the maladjustments are realized and corrected. The author shows and seeks to prove that old ways and traditions are not necessarily right because long-existent. It is from these old beliefs and customs, descended from a different economic state, and the product of negligence and privilege, that the generally recognized (or half-recognized) evils of our social system have come into existence. The author's contention is, then, that in freeing our minds from the shackles of tradition, and in opening our thoughts and energies to the possibility of the evolution of new ideas and ways, lies the remedy. He denies that the "submerged class" is poverty-stricken because it prefers to be, or is degenerate; and asserts that the deprest as well as the fortunate part of the community abounds in latent ability for high development as soon as opportunity to rise is afforded it. His chief reliance for betterment is upon investigation and publicity as to conditions, leading to education.

O'Brien, William. An Olive Branch in Ireland and Its History. 8vo, pp. 479. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.50 net.

This history of Ireland's political relations with the Imperial Government from the days of Parnell to the eve of the first Asquith ministry, is written by this Irish M.P. in a lively and conciliatory tone. It is a history

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Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Relieves headache and nervousness caused by impaired digestion wakefulness or overwork.

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of divided leadership, dissensions among Irish agitators, and a complete disappointment of Mr. Gladstone's wish exprest in 1885, that "the Irish question should not fall into the lines of party conflict." The "olive branch" of peace has appeared, says our author, in the gradual reconciliation of class differences, by the abatement of religious intolerance, and especially by the Land Purchase Bill, through whose enactment millions of pounds have been advanced by the Imperial Treasury to promote peasant proprietorship. Mr. O'Brien thinks that the future of Ireland lies in the hope of conciliation and reconciliation. He writes concerning the attainment of this end:

"Many are the lions still blocking the road, and terrifying enough their roar. But of two things I have already an unshaken conviction. The first is that upon the day when the All-for-Ireland Party are in a position to say that their principles are those of the Nationalists of Ireland in mass, it will not be possible for the statesmen of either English party to resist the proposals to cooperate in drawing up the terms of an Imperial Settlement in Ireland which will place on the side of the Imperial connection those boundless Liberal-Conservative forces in Ireland to reconcile property with poverty, religion with liberty, and all that is best worth veneration in the past with all that a young-eyed democracy dreams of doing highly and holily in the future."

This is well and cautiously put. The second thing of which the writer has an "unshaken conviction" is that Nationalists and Unionists can unite in one work for Ireland only under "some as yet undiscovered Irish leader, of the type which Ireland has seldom failed to produce in great moments, free from the distrust, the hate, and disenchantment with which forty years of wild wars can scarcely fail to have scarred the boldest hearts." This is the most reasonable, fair, and genial discussion of the Home Rule question that we have met with, and we commend it to the study of any one interested in one of the most vexed problems of domestic politics with which an empire has ever been plagued.

Olin, Charles H. Phrenology—How to tell your own and your friend's character from the shape of the head. 16mo, pp. 169. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co.

Opp-Dyke, Oliver. The Lure of Life. Lyrics of the "Zeitgeist." 16mo, pp. 128. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1 net.

Oppenheim, James. The Pioneers. A Poetic Drama in Two Scenes. 16mo, pp. 61. New York: B. W. Huebsch. *50 cents net.*

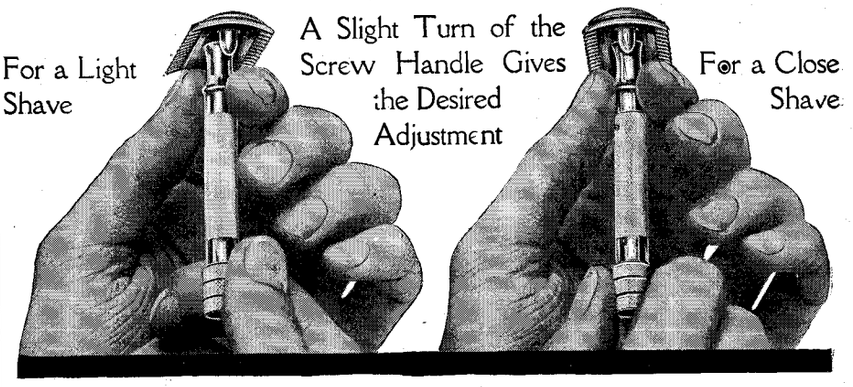
O'Reilly, E. Boyle. Heroic Spain. 8vo, pp. 440. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.50.

Burgos and the Cid, the Moors and Christians, castles and churches of Spain furnish ample material for a very attractive volume. Toledo and Seville, the Tagus and the Guadalquivir are names of romance. The author of this work has produced a most timely and fascinating collection of anecdotes, history, description, and traditional story, beautifully illustrated.

Osborne, Charles Francis. The Family House. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 236. Philadelphia: Penn Pub. Co. $1 net.

Paul, Herbert. Famous Speeches. 8vo, pp. 456. Boston: Little Brown & Co. $3.

The author of this work is an English M.P., and has written several historical works of merit. He should have entitled his work "Famous English Speeches," excepting that he includes a couple of speeches of Abraham Lincoln's in his collection. The orations which he has here collected have been chosen with judgment. At the present moment Sir Robert Walpole's speech on the Peerage



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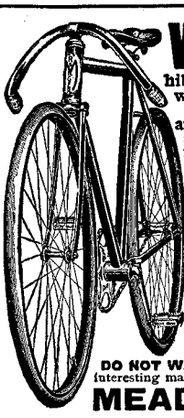

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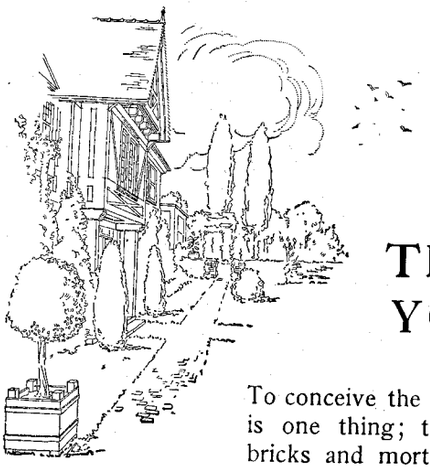

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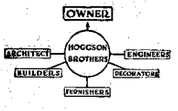

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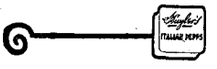

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Bill, whose defeat he secured in 1719, is highly interesting reading. Lord Chatham on Taxing America is of perennial interest, altho too well known on this side of the water to attract the notice its republication may arouse in England. Burke supported the views of Chatham and his speech is here reproduced. There are seventeen speeches in all, sixteen of which closely relate to the political development of England up to and including the time of Gladstone. Very valuable are the editor's notes describing the occasion of each speech. Sympathetically and clearly he outlines the fact in English opinion which called for the comment of oratory. For a concise collection of English oratorical gems the work will prove of help to those who are studying the history of England.

Perry, Clarence Arthur. Wider Use of the School Plant. Introduction by Luther Halsey Gulick, M.D. Cloth. 12mo. Illustrated. Charities Publication Committee. $1.25.

The Russell Sage Foundation has issued many very practical books in the direction of social and political betterment, of which this is the latest example. It is the result of a long and diligent gathering of facts, the presentation of which will surprize most readers, no doubt, and at the same time impress them with the exceeding reasonableness of their significance, namely, that the country has until lately been neglecting to make a perfectly obvious use of opportunities and advantages long within its grasp. That here and there, in various localities, the people are waking up to this fact, and eagerly utilizing their discovery, this book manifests; and it ought to excite the same interest and practical effort elsewhere as does the announcement of some invention of universal service in the arts.

No new thing is the fact that a community can derive great good and enjoyment out of the use of its school-houses in the evenings and on Sundays, and so derive a double income from the costly plant. As this plant already belongs to the people it is proper to use it for their social activities. It is especially proper that a school-building and its furniture should be so employed, because it is a place where the interests of a neighborhood are centered without social or religious or even (in most cases) racial distinctions. It is, or may easily be made, a common meeting-ground; and its halls and apparatus ought not lie idle half the time. That is bad economy from every point of view.

This book—illustrated by scores of photographs from actual scenes—shows the multifarious ways in which the school may be enlarged in its usefulness not only for children, the poor, foreigners, evening students, and those seeking to study trades, but for the men and women who enjoy and profit by culture or pleasure clubs and associations of all sorts from a dancing-class to civic reform. It is a stirring story of what has already been done; and it should inspire and guide to similar improvement of time and investments elsewhere.

Ray, Anna Chapin. A Woman with a Purpose. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 338. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

Robertson, D. M. A History of the French Academy. 8vo, pp. 377. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $3 net.

The French Academy has sometimes been accused of promoting the spirit which is slightingly styled the academic. It has certainly complicated the difficulties of the French language, at least to foreigners, by its apparently arbitrary rulings. Since it first came into existence, however, it has been a conservative and preservative power

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in literature which really depends upon the salt and acid of pedantry for its life.

This history is therefore of great interest especially at a time when institutions of a similar character and with a similar object are being founded in other countries. We find in the first chapter of Mr. Robertson's work a succinct account of the French school of immortals for the past three centuries. Then follows an answer to the adverse criticism to which this self-appointed tribunal of taste has been exposed. A history of the controversy which the past ten years has raged between the Academy and the Ministry of Public Instruction on the question of reformed spelling follows. Then comes a biography of each man who has filled the forty fauteuils of the Academy since its foundation. Cardinal Richelieu, its founder, stands as the frontispiece of a series of excellent illustrations, seven of which are full-page. The whole work is well done, brief but comprehensive, and packed with the very information which the reader of French literature and French history will desire to obtain.

Shoemaker, M. M. Islam Lands. 8vo, pp. 251. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Mr. Shoemaker has done a great deal to familiarize the readers of new books with scenes of travel. He writes with animation and point and each of his chapters is a moving picture of color and life. While there is so much of political and commercial importance going on in Asia, far and near, it is interesting to be made acquainted with the stage and the scenery in which the drama is being enacted. The subject of the present work is the Nearer Orient, the Sudan, Cairo, and then westward by way of Tunis and Algiers. A great many books have recently been published about Africa by travelers who have recorded their own observations. The text and illustrations of this work will render it one of the most popular.

Singleton, Esther. The Children's City. Pp. 266. New York: Sturgis and Walton. $1.25 net.

Miss Singleton, well known for her books of travel, has here chosen only the places and objects of the city of New York calculated to interest the minds and stimulate the imagination of young people. She describes the holiday jaunts of two children with an older companion who regales them with historical stories and bits of information that pique their curiosity and make them eager to learn.

In this way they visit the Aquarium, Central Park, Zoological Park, the National History Museum, Metropolitan Museum, the Statue of Liberty, and Morningside and Riverside Parks, and the book is so profusely illustrated and so adequately furnished with maps that it would form a good hand-book for any would-be sight-seer.

The story form of narrative does not seem to be of any advantage but the trips are described delightfully and the volume becomes a suggestive guide to the many-sided interests of our American metropolis and will help to an appreciation of the pleasures of New York that are free to all.

Sorin, Scota. The Pendulum—A Story. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: Duffield & Co.

Soulavie, Jean Louis. Madame de Pompadour' From the Note-Book of Merachale D. Translated from the French by E. Jules Meras. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 281. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1.50 net.

Stephens, Margaret. Woman and Marriage. Preface by Dr. Mary Scharlieb. Introduction by Mrs. S. A. Barnett. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1 net.

Storer, Edward. Peter the Cruel. The Life of the Notorious Pedro of Castile, together with an

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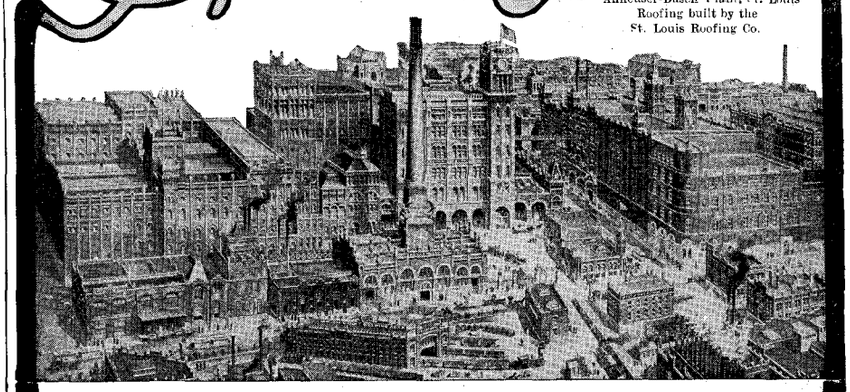

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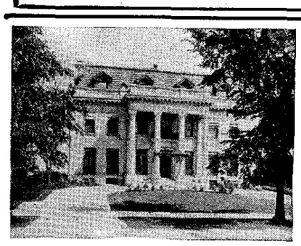

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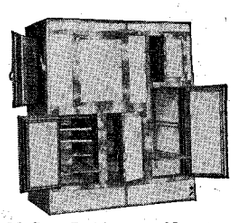

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account of his relation with the famous Maria de Padilla. 8vo, pp. 355. New York: The John Lane Company. $4.

Pedro the Cruel is one of the monsters of European history of the fourteenth century. He reigned over Castile and Leon for less than twenty years, and died by the hand of the assassin. No more gorgeous figure appears in the annals of the time. In the early years of his reign he attracted attention by his youth and beauty. There is something Oriental in his loves and his cruelties. It was his falseness to women that led directly to his fall. In 1353 he was married to Blanche of Bourbon. He abandoned her in three days, and the year after was united to Juana de Castro, whom he repudiated in two days. The friends of these ladies made a league against him. He induced Edward, the Black Prince of England, to come to his assistance, but his cruelties shocked the Englishman whose courage had restored him to his throne, and in a quarrel with his bastard brother, Henry of Trastamare, he was slain by the latter under circumstances which point to something like treacherous assassination.

Mr. Edward Storer has the happy talent for writing history in such a way as to bring the glories, the loves, the atrocities and grandeurs of old Spain vividly before our minds. This is the way he paints a portrait of Pedro in a translation from Mariana:

He was fair-skinned, comely, and fair-haired, haughty in his bearing, and distinguished by an air of majesty. He gave evidence of possessing great virtues, daring, and prudence. No hardship could bend his body nor difficulty daunt his spirit. His chief delight was falconing and hawking, and in matters of justice he was perfect. His vices, which were as great as his virtues, early inspired forebodings, which increased with his years. He scorned and slighted others and listened with arrogance to the speech of his inferiors. He gave audience with difficulty, not only to strangers, but even to those of his own household. These were the vices of his youth, to which years added avarice, a dissolute sensuality, and an extreme harshness of temper and manners."

Mr. Storer says: "Peter, during the last year of his life, is quite a revolting, even an absurd figure—toward the very end the only interest one can feel in him is a pathological one." The fine illustrations, the index, and bibliography are no slight additions to this fascinating monograph.

Strang, Herbert. Round the World in Seven Days. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: George H. Doran Co. $1.25 net.

Strindberg, August. The Creditor. A Tragic Comedy. Translated from the Swedish by Francis J. Zeigler. 12mo, pp. 118. Philadelphia: Brown Bros. $1 net.

Swan, Caroline Davenport. The Unfading Light. 12mo. pp. 171. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.25 net.

Tjader, Richard. The Big Game of Africa. With many illustrations from photographs by the author. Cloth. 8vo, pp. 360. D. Appleton & Co. $3.

An account of an American's shooting and collecting trip in British East Africa, which differs from the ordinary in several excellent particulars. Its material is not arranged in the form of a narrative of wanderings from place to place and day to day, but in chapters relating to the various kinds of big game, where are grouped both the facts relating to their distribution and habits which the author observed or had gathered in previous expeditions and such personal adventures as he has had in dealing with each subject. That these last are fully up to the level of what one expects to find in such a book is evident after finding page after page of sufficiently thrilling encounters. The principal value of the book,

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however, is the great amount of exact information it contains as to the proper places for future hunters to go, and the ways and means of best making an expedition. Tables of proper supplies are given, estimates of cost, how to treat with and handle the native forces of an expedition, tricks of photographing, the preservation of trophies, and a hundred other details which an intending sportsman desires to know. It is not too much to say that, apart from the book's strength and entertaining interest as a treatise on the haunts and habits of the game and other animals of East Africa, its instruction as to how and where to go "on safari" would alone make it indispensable to any one contemplating a repetition of the trip. Finally, the last fifty pages are devoted to a grammar, exercise-book, and vocabulary for learning the Swabili language—that jargon which is the means of communication all over East and Central Africa. The illustrations of the volume are also worthy of much praise, and the book is printed in a large clear type that is a delight to the eye.

Tynan, Katharine. Princess Katharine. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.20 net.

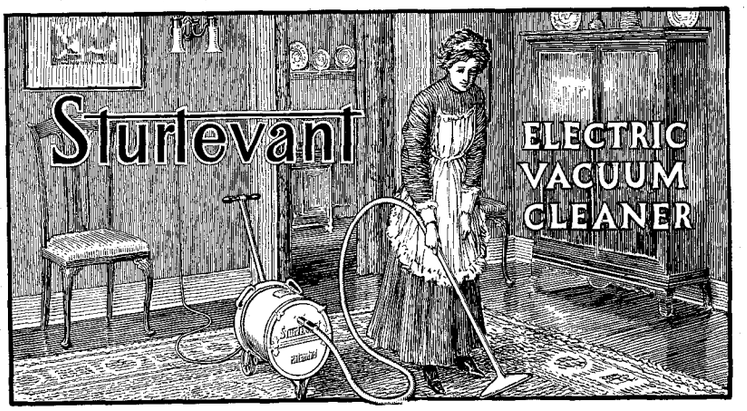
Van Dyke, John C. What is Art? 12mo, pp. 154. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Porfessor Van Dyke has done a great deal to extend and direct the appreciation of art in this country and he is a good and eloquent writer. In the present little book he writes from the artist's standpoint and in the artist's interest rather than as a mere critic. For instance he hits upon a quite correct idea of what the "Use of the Model" is. Thackeray makes one of his artistic characters take a common pewter pot, set it upon the table and transfer it to the canvas as an exquisitely chased silver vessel. This is Professor Van Dyke's theory of the model who gives to the artist proportion, form, as well as light and shadow, all of which his genius etherealizes and transforms. Other chapters are equally interesting, especially that on art appreciation in the course of which he makes the just complaint:

"Was there ever before such a pother about art—and most of it about somebody else's art? One hears the name of Corot twenty times to Homer Martin's once, of Rembrandt fifty times to Winslow Homer's once, of Franz Hals a hundred times to Gilbert Stuart's once. Great names—and great art is that of Corot, Rembrandt, and Hals. But they are not our names, nor our art. They belong in our museums but not in our homes or in our lives. They are not only foreign but in their influence they tend to choke out contemporary originality."

Ward, A. W., C. W. Prothers, and Stanley Leathes. The Cambridge Modern History. 8vo, pp. 1033. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4.

To many people and especially journalists this volume will prove the most attractive of the twelve that have appeared of this remarkably valuable work. Its subject is "The Latest Age" and a glance at its divisions and the names of their authors shows that Lord Acton's plan has been well carried out. He set out to supply help to students, not material to historians, and to represent history as each of its several parts is known to the man who knows it best. We have noted each volume as it appeared and given our opinion of its high merit. The present issue starts out with an account of "Modern Europe" by Stanley Leathes, and deals with the extension of the European system in South, Central, and North America, Australia, and Africa. Interesting



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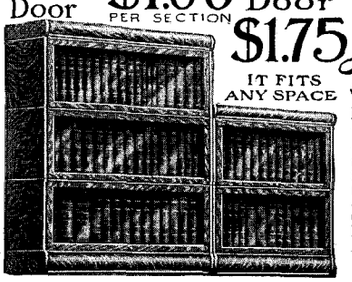

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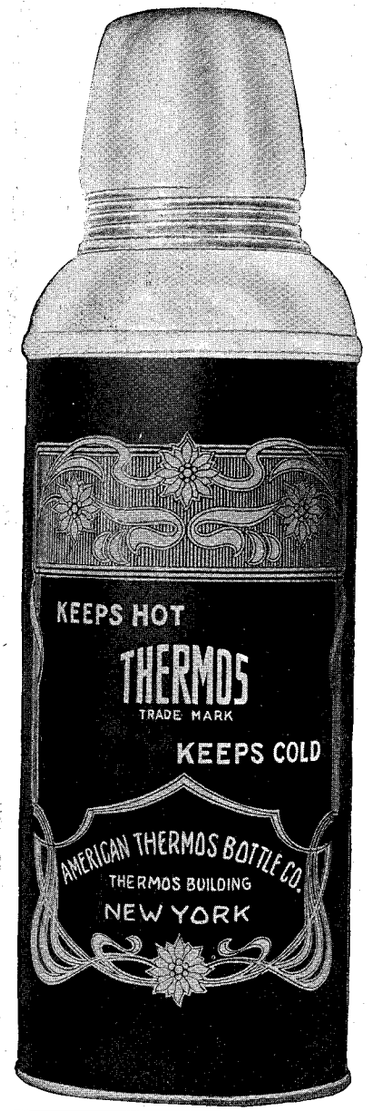

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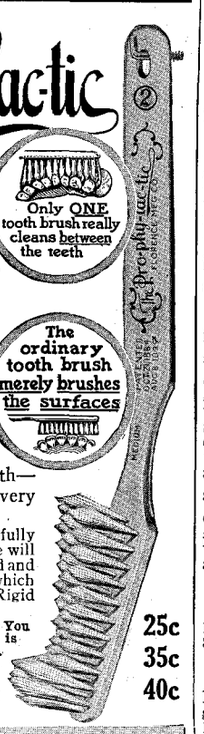

chapters are devoted to the great standing European alliances, the preponderance of Germany, arbitration, and schemes of social regeneration. The fifteen pages thus filled by Mr. Leathes contain a series of clear, vivid, and accurate generalizations which no journalist can read without appreciative admiration.

Dr. J. Westlake, formerly Professor of International Law at Cambridge, England, treats of the Foreign Relations of the United States during the Civil War, beginning with the European recognition of belligerency and ending with the Geneva Arbitration Congress, which closed with an award of $15,500,000 against Great Britain. A masterly summary of the political, social, literary, and artistic history of Great Britain from the Gladstone ministry of 1868 to the general election of 1906 is contributed by Mr. Stanley Leathes. A separate chapter deals with "Ireland and Home Rule Movement," by R. Dunlop of Victoria University. Professor Emile Bourgeois, of the University of Paris, writes a chapter on the French Republic from 1871 and dealing impartially with the subject of the Socialist Party and the Republic. He considers the relations of the two to be "the problem of the hour," "essential and necessary to the life and development of a democracy," altho the "Syndicalists" appear "likely to break the alliance which has existed for ten years between the Republic and the laboring classes." Professor Bourgeois concludes with a sketch of French colonization. The famous Professor of Modern History in the University of Heidelberg treats of the German Empire from the first seven years of its foundation in 1871 to the "new policy" in the German navy in 1910. A clear view of the complication of political events in Austria-Hungary from the accession of Francis Joseph to the present year is presented by Professor Louis Eitenmann of the University of Dijon. "United Italy," "The Low Countries," and the "Iberian Peninsula," the history of Portugal being brought up to the dictatorship of Franco and the murder of Don Carlos. "Scandinavia," and "Russia" are next dealt with, two chapters being occupied with the Empire of the Czar. Seventy pages are subsequently devoted to "European Colonies" by E. A. Benians. "The Republics of Latin America" are the last territories treated of in a complete and lucid manner which would have been impossible ten years ago. The remaining chapters, five in number, are devoted to historical reviews of recent progress in political, natural, social, and historical science.

The present volume, as a product of specialists, is packed full of information of the most absorbing interest to the modern man, and especially to the man who has to form a clear notion of present events for the sake of presenting their significance in the public press. There is a sweeping and calm finality about all these essays which at once commands the attention and the confidence of the student or general reader, and the many-sided way in which our modern period is treated is absolutely exhaustive.

Womer, Parley Paul. The Coming Creed. 12mo, pp. 88. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. 80 cents net.

Yearbook and List of Active Members of the National Education Association for the Year Beginning December, 1909, and Ending December 1, 1910. Boston, Mass., Meeting. 8vo, pp. 303. Winona, Minn.: National Education Association.

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CURRENT POETRY

A RICH MAN has never been in danger of starvation and you can tell it by the moderation of his ideas. Francis Adams was not rich—he fought poverty and sickness—and his songs are the bitterest we have ever seen ("Songs of the Army of the Night," Mitchell Kennerley). His philosophy of life is suggested in one of his quatrains:

"Bury me with clenched hands
And eyes open wide,
For in storm and struggle I lived,
And in struggle and storm I died."

Just what useful thing this blind hate can do we can not conceive. Adams was a socialist, and his verse is designed to express the feeling of a member of the working classes. But the cries of this man are the cries of the mob that lynches and burns. This is not the spirit that has brought eight-hour days or higher wages, for things done in hate and bitterness generally have to be done over again.

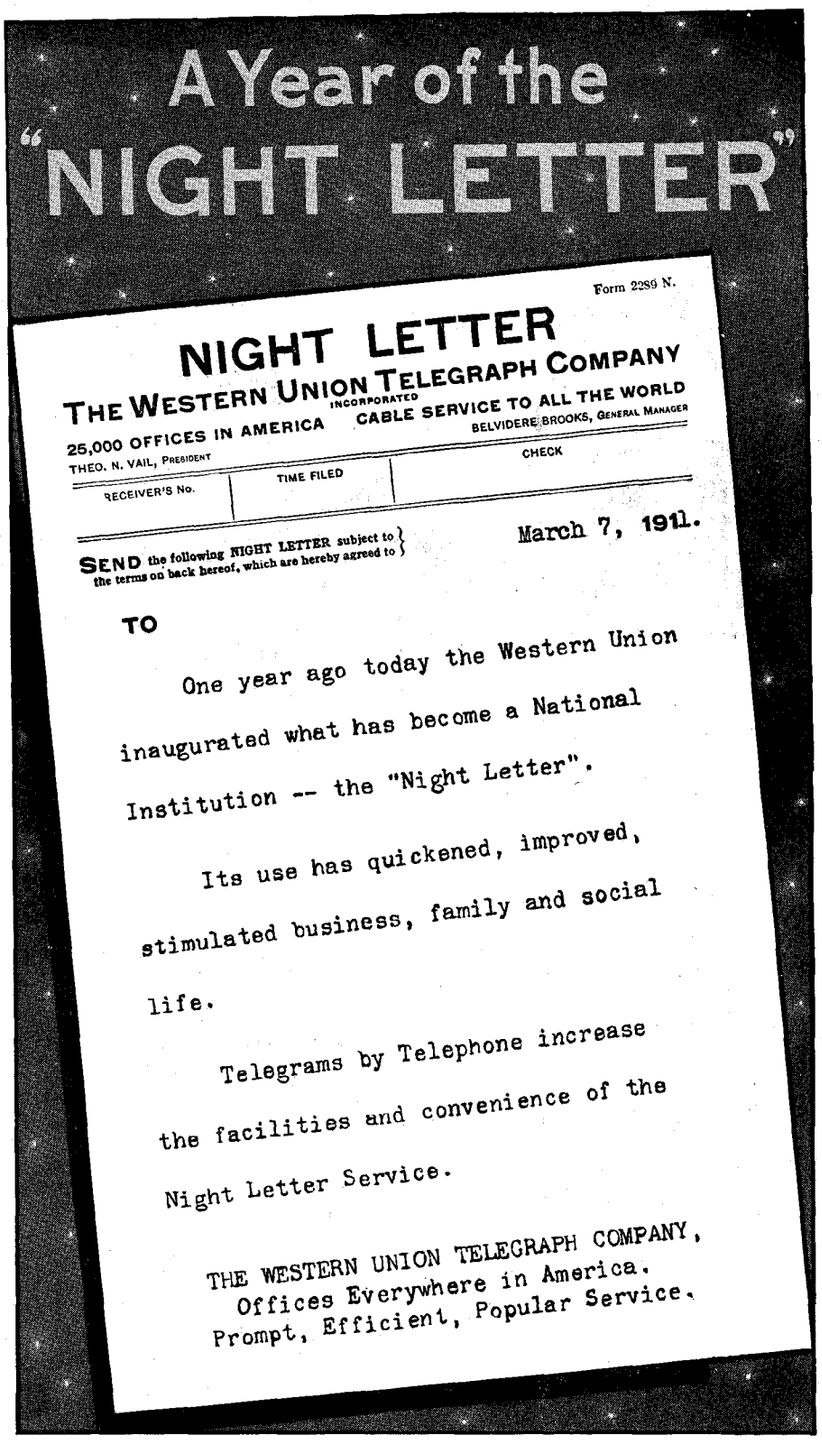
The pages of this book are spattered with corroding epithets. One sonnet alone is graced with such words as "dung," "shrieks," "filth," "ape," "blood," "vice"—an ounce of civet, good apothecary!

Fortunately there are times when the discords of the harsh, formless doggerel are silenced and the purer harmonies of poetry can be heard. Here is one of the semi-lucid intervals.

One Among So Many

By Francis Adams

. . . In a dark street she met and spoke to me,
Importuning, one wet and mild March night.
We walked and talked together. O her tale
Was very common; thousands know it all!
"Seduced"; a gentleman; a baby coming;
Parents that railed; London; the child born dead;
A seamstress then, one of some fifty girls
"Taken on" a few months at a dressmaker's
In the crush of the "season" at ten shillings a week!
The fashionable people's dresses done,
And they flown off, these fifty extra girls
Sent—to the streets: that is, to work that gives
Scarcely enough to buy the decent clothes
Respectable employers all demand
Or speak dismissal. Well, well, well, we know!
And she—"*Why, I have gone on down and down,*
And there's the gutter, look, that I shall die in!"
"My dear," I say, "where hope of all but that
Is gone, 'tis time, I think, life were gone too."
She looks at me. "*That I should kill myself?*"
"That you should kill yourself." "*That would be sin,*
And God would punish me!" "And will not God
Punish for this?" She pauses; then whispers:
"*No, no, He will forgive me, for He knows!*"
I laughed aloud: "*And you,*" she said, "*and you,*
Who are so good, so noble" . . . "Noble? Good?"
I laughed aloud, the great sob in my throat.
O my poor Darling, O my little lost Sheep
Of this vast flock that perishes alone
Out in the pitiless desert!—Yet she'd speak:
She'd ask me: she'd entreat: she'd demonstrate.
O I must not say that! I must believe!
Who made the sea, the leaves so green, the sky
So big and blue and pure above it all?
O my poor Darling, O my little lost Sheep,
Entreat no more and demonstrate no more;
For I believe there *is* a God, a God
Not in the heaven, the earth, or the waters; no,
But in the heart of Man, on the dear lips
Of angel Women, of heroic Men!
O hopeless Wanderer that would not stay,
("*It is too late, I can not rise again!*")
O Saint of faith in love behind the veils,
("*You must believe in God, for you are good!*")
O Sister who made holy with your kiss,
Your kiss in that wet dark mild night of March,
There in the hideous infamous London streets,
My cheek, and made my soul a sacred place,
O my poor Darling, O my little lost Sheep!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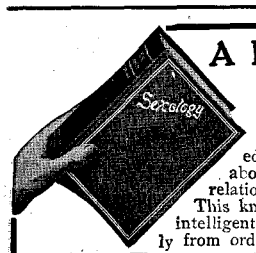

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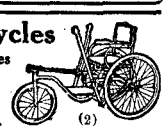

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Andrew Marvell, in the poem "To His Coy Mistress," starts from his secure revery, and flashes this disconcerting fear:

> "But at my back I always hear
> Time's winged chariot hurrying near,
> And yonder all before us lie
> Deserts of vast eternity."

This intruding thought of universal transcience haunts the verse of Edward Arlington Robinson ("The Town Down the River," Charles Scribner's Sons). The tone of this poet is regret. His heritage has been scattered and trodden under foot, his sad, kind-hearted, cynical friends are memories, and his old haunts have been given over to a strange generation.

> "We go no more to Calverly's
> For there the lights are few and low;
> And who there are to see by them,
> Or what they see, we do not know."

But from these regrets the poet has distilled verses of the rarest imaginable beauty. The shapes he calls up are scarcely visualized. There is always a hidden something in the lines—each poem has a lyric secret. We may add that at times his style is too cryptic and occasionally the meaning dives into complete obscurity and does not reappear again for several stanzas.

Mr. Robinson uses all the arts of this type of poetry—a type that is accurately described in one of the essays of Paul Elmer More. Mr. More has been speaking of the poetry of Thomas Bailey Aldrich: "The essence of this poetry lies in irony—not the grim sort we know from the tragedians and satirists, but a self-deprecating irony that is half a confession of weakness and half a deliberate veiling of strength in gentleness. Reticence, suggestion, and accepted littleness are its indispensable qualities. The regret of an idealized past will linger in it. . . . It is touched by the tragic brevity and insufficiency of life, but has not grief more clamorous than a sigh. It sees the incongruity of human pretensions, but indulges in no mirth more boisterous than a smile."

These lines were not written concerning Mr. Robinson's poetry, but they will be found to apply very directly to the following selections from his book.

Clavering

BY EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON

I say no more for Clavering
  Than I should say of him who fails
To bring his wounded vessel home
  When reft of rudder and of sails.

I say no more than I should say
  Of any other one who sees
Too far for guidance of to-day,
  Too near for the eternities.

I think of him as I should think
  Of one who for scant wages played,
And faintly, a flawed instrument
  That fell while it was being made;

I think of him as one who fared,
  Unfaltering and undeceived,
Amid mirages of renown
  And urgings of the unachieved;

I think of him as one who gave
  To Lingard leave to be amused,
And listened with a patient grace
  That we, the wise ones, had refused;

I think of meters that he wrote
  For Cubit, the ophidian guest:
"What Lilith, or Dark Lady" . . . Well
  Time swallows Cubit with the rest.

I think of last words that he said
  One midnight over Calverly:
"Good-by—good man." He was not good;
  So Clavering was wrong, you see

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I wonder what had come to pass
Could he have borrowed for a spell
The fiery-frantic indolence
That made a ghost of Leffingwell ;

I wonder if he pitied us
Who cautioned him till he was gray
To build his house with ours on earth
And have an end of yesterday ;

I wonder what it was we saw
To make us think that we were strong ;
I wonder if he saw too much,
Or if he looked one way too long.

But when were thought or wonderings
To ferret out the man within?
Why prate of what he seemed to be,
And all that he might not have been?

He clung to fantoms and to friends,
And never came to anything.
He left a wreath on Cubit's grave.
I say no more for Clavering.

For a Dead Lady

BY EDWIN ARLINGTON ROPINSON

No more with overflowing light
Shall fill the eyes that now are faded,
Nor shall another's fringe with night
Their woman-hidden world as they did.
No more shall quiver down the days
The flowing wonder of her ways,
Whereof no language may requite
The shifting and the many-shaded.

The grace, divine, definitive,
Clings only as a faint forestalling ;
The laugh that love could not forgive
Is hushed, and answers to no calling ;
The forehead and the little ears
Have gone where Saturn keeps the years ;
The breast where roses could not live
Has done with rising and with falling.

The beauty, shattered by the laws
That have creation in their keeping,
No longer trembles at applause,
Or over children that are sleeping ;
And we who delve in beauty's lore
Know all that we have known before
Of what inexorable cause
Makes Time so vicious in his reaping.

Uncle Ananias

BY EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON

His words were magic and his heart was true,
And everywhere he wandered he was blest.
Out of all ancient men my childhood knew
I choose him and I mark him for the best.
Of all authoritative liars, too,
I crown him loveliest.

How fondly I remember the delight
That always glorified him in the spring ;
The joyous courage and the benedight
Profusion of his faith in everything !
He was a good old man, and it was right
That he should have his fling.

And often, underneath the apple-trees,
When we surprized him in the summer time,
With what superb magnificence and ease
He sinned enough to make the day sublime !
And if he liked us there about his knees,
Truly it was no crime.

All summer long we loved him for the same
Perennial inspiration of his lies ;
And when the russet wealth of autumn came,
There flew but fairer visions to our eyes—
Multiple, tropical, winged with a feathery flame,
Like birds of paradise.

So to the sheltered end of many a year
He charmed the seasons out with pageantry,
Wearing upon his forehead, with no fear,
The laurel of approved iniquity.
And every child who knew him, far or near,
Did love him faithfully.

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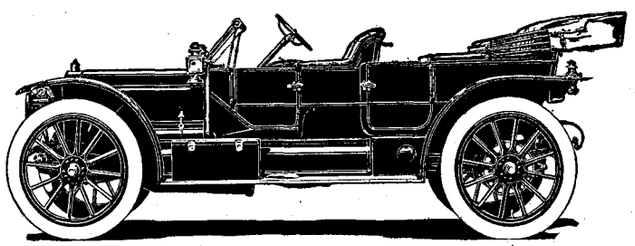

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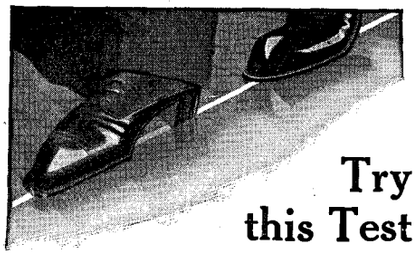

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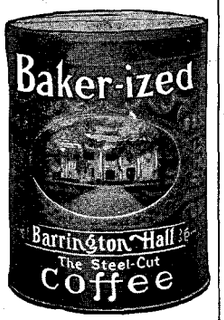

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

WHY THE "MAINE" WENT TO HAVANA

MANY have wondered during the past thirteen years why the ill-fated battleship *Maine* ever steamed into the harbor of Havana on that fatal fifteenth of February, 1898. For, says Walter Scott Meriwether in an article in *Harper's Weekly*, we had refrained, out of courtesy to Spain, from sending any of our ships of war to any port of the insurgent island—"for the obvious purpose of avoiding all semblance of interference." Mr. Meriwether was then in charge of the New York *Herald's* Havana bureau and maintains that of the several correspondents who represented American dailies in Havana at the time, and who in "one flashing, jarring instant were confronted with the biggest story that ever lagged behind cable-closing time," there are so far as he knows but two others still alive. His version of the *Maine's* unexpected appearance at Havana is as follows:

Probably very few know that the *Maine* had been hurried to Havana because of a misinterpreted cipher message. Mr. John R. Caldwell who had been in charge of the Havana bureau, and whom I relieved, told me that several days prior to my arrival he had made requisition upon the office for a revolver. There had come strenuous times in the Cuban capital, riots had been frequent, the lives of foreigners, particularly those of Americans, had been more than once placed in jeopardy, and the time had come when correspondents felt the need of firearms to protect their lives. The revolver sent to Mr. Caldwell was smuggled to him by a passenger on the steamship *Olivette*, to whom the weapon had been entrusted by an agent of the paper in Tampa. By some oversight no cartridges had been sent with it, and it being impossible to secure any in Havana, the correspondent cabled to New York, "Camera received, but no plates; send by next boat."

Through some strange error on the part of the one who received it, the cryptogram was construed to be a cipher and was translated to read that an attempt had been made on the life of General Fitzhugh Lee, American Consul-General in Havana. This misinformation went to Washington and reached there after the Havana cable had closed. Early the next day Mr. Caldwell received from the *Herald* the following cryptogram: "Send story and pictures ordered on food-supplies; we want it for main sheet." By applying the cipher key, the first sentence was readily translated to read "A United States war-ship has been ordered to Havana." The second evidently conveyed some hint which was beyond the limitation of the code, but the word "main" gave the clue. Meeting General Lee at breakfast that morning, Mr. Caldwell quietly informed him that the *Maine* was on her way to Havana. The General was incredulous. No war-ship, he assured the correspondent, would be sent to Havana unless he requested it.

But even as the two were talking a cable was handed to General Lee containing the

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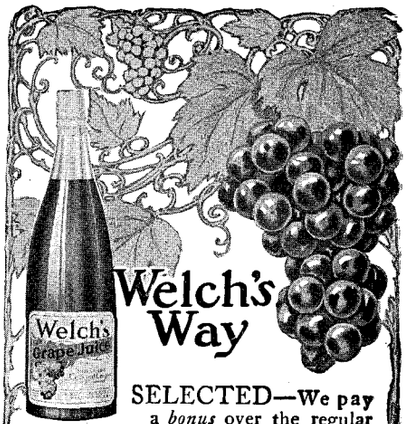

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information that the *Maine* had been ordered to Havana. And early on the following morning there came the thud of guns—the *Maine* saluting the port which was to prove her tomb. Even at this late date it is not generally known that the *Maine* went into Havana with every gun loaded and every man at his battle station. Of course, the crew were not conspicuously at their stations, but under orders of the officers they were clustered in the neighborhood of their guns and ready to jump to their places at an instant's notice.

The writer, who was in a café with other reporters on the evening of the explosion, rushed out to the street to observe a squadron of cavalry going by at a gallop. He was jostled about by excited groups of men and women, none of whom was aware of the nature of the calamity. A few thought Morro Castle had blown up. He pushed his way forward:

"It's the *Maine*," a voice panted in my ear. "I was out to the dry dock, just coming back, when flash!—bang!—up she went."

I had recognized my informant, and was gazing blankly into his face. He was a Mr. Rolfe, one of the managers of the big English dry dock which had recently been towed into Havana. But as I listened I could hardly believe my ears. The *Maine* destroyed, and in Havana harbor!

There was no time for thanks. The cable office had been closed. The first thing to do was to see if it could be reopened. Dr. Congosta was then Secretary-General of Cuba, and, as such, exercised a supervision over the cable and the censorship. Hurrying to the palace, I reached his apartment and encountered his secretary, Señor Caceres. The secretary was much distressed. "My God!" he exclaimed, "I would have given my right arm if this had not happened." Curious to discover what he knew, I asked him what had occurred. "The *Maine*," he said, "she has blown up, her boilers, or maybe her magazines, we don't know which; come here to the window and you can see." I followed him to the window and got a glimpse of a dark object rimmed around with fire. Caceres kept mechanically repeating, "her boilers or her magazines." As I looked at the flames, which gave an almost perfect outline of the wreck as it lay in the dark waters of the bay, I knew that no boiler explosion could have brought about that dire disaster, and I knew, moreover, that our ships of war are not given to magazine explosion. But the time was too precious for any argument with Caceres. The vital need of the moment was to see Congosta and to get his consent to have the cable office opened. I represented this to Caceres, and he, realizing the importance of it, lost no time in laying the matter before the Secretary-General. As he disappeared on the mission, I wrote a bulletin which said that the *Maine* had been destroyed in Havana harbor by an explosion, and that details would follow as fast as they could be collected. In a few moments Caceres returned with the information that Congosta, appreciating the fact that the *Maine* was an American battleship and that Americans should know about her destruction, had given orders for the cable office to be opened, and that despatches filed by correspondents would be sent as soon as the censor could pass upon them. Without

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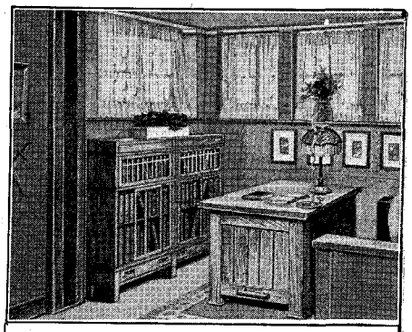
scruple and without shame that promise was violated. It had been given a few minutes after ten o'clock on that tragic evening. The censors (two extra ones had been detailed) rapidly went through the despatches, but never a cable-key clicked upon any one of them until after two o'clock on the following morning, Congosta having sent private instructions to the manager of the cable office to hold up all despatches until they had been released by him.

A cable blank to which the censor's stamp had been surreptitiously affixt at a moment when the censor was not looking had been in the possession of the correspondent of the New York *World* for several days. Not realizing the difficulties they were to encounter that night, he had used it to send a brief message to his home in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and this was the first hint of the disaster to reach the United States. Mr. Meriwether sailed the next day on the *Olivette*, on board which were placed the few survivors and a majority of the officers who fortunately had not been on the *Maine* at the time of the accident. He writes:

Havana, as I left it that day, was in nervous suspense; agitated, apprehensive, and asking itself what was to be the consequence of that disaster which had taken place in its harbor. Would that near-by fleet, of which it had dim knowledge, appear to make reprisal, and would its vengeance be such as to lay the city in ruins and strew its site in ashes? In a vague way it knew that there was an American fleet somewhere near, but what manner of vessels composed it very few in Havana had any knowledge, so little was the reading population and so few the American papers and periodicals which circulated there.

But no fleet came to menace, and Havana drew a long breath when, instead of a threatening array of vengeful armor-clads, two little steamers in government service, the lighthouse-tender *Fern* and the coast-survey steamer *Bache*, made unobtrusive entrance into harbor. This, then, was the great American Navy of which Havana had heard rumors—the boasted Atlantic fleet of the United States. It had then only one good ship—and there was much shrugging of shoulders and jerking of thumbs to where the wreck of that good one lay.

But what if that fleet of battle-ships then anchored off near-by Tortugas *had* appeared off Havana harbor? Suppose there had been an officer in command of it no more reluctant to shoulder blame than was Collins when he cut out the *Florida*? Suppose that, by no authority other than that vested in him as commander-in-chief of the North-Atlantic station, the commanding officer of that fleet had brought his ships to Havana on the instant the news of the destruction of the *Maine* had been received? Here was the view taken by Captain (now Rear-Admiral) Robley D. Evans. This officer, who had been in command of the Key West lighthouse district at the time of the disaster, had been immediately summoned to Washington, and had returned with a commission to command the battleship *Iowa*. Meeting him on his arrival at Key West, the conversation turned to missed chances and lost opportunities. "I had a talk with Secretary Long a short time ago," this officer said in his usual direct



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way. "'Mr. Secretary,' I said to him, 'this trouble would have been settled now if the proper initiative had been taken at the start.'

"'What do you mean?' the Secretary inquired.

"'Just this: that if the officer commanding the station had banged those four battle-ships over to Havana the next morning and said to Blanco: "Hands up. Show me where your mines are and I will put officers at the firing stations who will see that no more *accidents* occur, and my government will—"'

"'Any officer in the service who would have dared take such a step without consulting this department,' the Secretary interrupted, 'would have been called sharply to account.'

"'And been the next President of the United States,'" was the grim reply.

HE REVOLUTIONIZED THE BRITISH NAVY

TO democratize the British Navy and clear it of snobbery and favoritism was no small undertaking when John Fisher entered the service a little over fifty years ago. All the forces of aristocracy were against him, for he was without "pull" or position. His best friend was his own sheer ability, but that was enough. January 25 was his seventieth birthday, and he retired from the service as Lord Fisher, laden with honors. "No man in modern history," says the London *Daily News*, "ever went into private life with a vaster record of public achievement." Beginning without friends or social influence, "with nothing but his grim resolution and his torrential high spirits, he emerged from obscurity to the head of his profession." And once there, "he swept the Augean stables with such a broom as the Navy had never seen."

In six brief years he wrought a revolution. He created a new system of training, invented a new type of ship, revolutionized all the theories of gunnery, reformed the lower deck, altered all the strategic ideas of the Navy, scrapped all the lame ducks and saved millions of money by the transaction, blotted out all the axioms of the service and wrote new ones, stopt the scandal of the stores, left no corner unswept by his formidable besom. He was hated and feared and traduced by the comfortable incompetents who found all their sacred habits ruthlessly upset. He did not mind. He only laughed and went his shatter-

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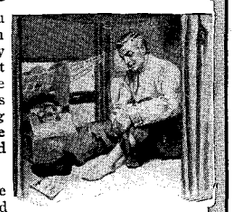

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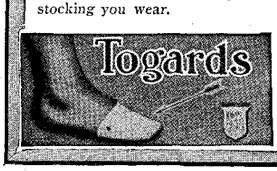

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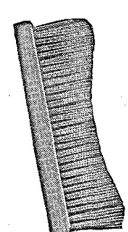

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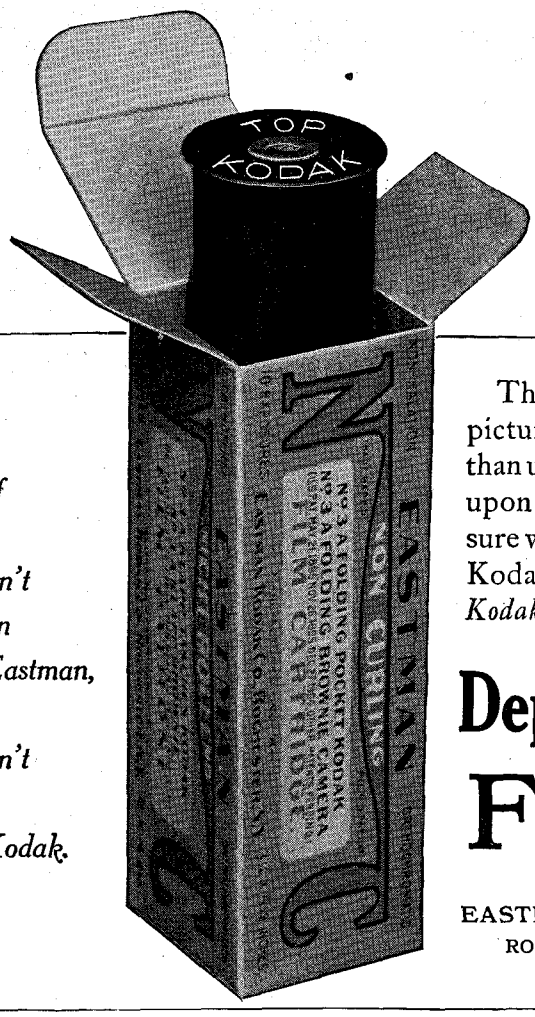

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ing way. He found a Navy paralyzed by dead formulas; he left it vibrating with a new and intense life.

It was as "Radical Jack" that Lord Ripon first heard of him and gave him his chance as chief of the Ordnance, and a radical he remains to the end—one who brushes aside all forms and conventions and lays bare the root, fearless of consequences.

"I am told you are a Socialist," said a Great Personage to him on one occasion. "Well," he replied, "I never believed that all the brains went with a white shirt." "But you are so violent." "The Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence," he replied—he quotes Scripture like a Puritan divine—"and the violent man takes it by storm." "But you don't look at all sides." "Why should I waste my time looking at all sides when I know my side is the right side. The cleverest man we ever had at the Admiralty was Goschen, and he was the worst failure of all. He was always looking at all sides and we never got anything done."

What can you do with such a man—except obey him or stab him in the back. Buggins, in his white shirt, stabbed him in the back in a hundred newspapers. For Buggins heard in him the voice of doom. Here was a man who did not respect Buggins—who respected only brains and rewarded only brains. "Buggins' turn," he said, "is the curse of the Navy. Buggins is first cousin of the Duke of Dankshire, and can't be passed over. He is an ass, but he must have his turn." He changed all that. He brought men out of the merchant service; he hauled men up over the heads of their seniors, not because they had distinguished uncles, but because they had brains; he started the Osborne training as the beginning of a scheme for democratizing the Navy. "We want to draw on the best brains of the forty million, not on the best brains of the money class," he says.

He talks like a torrent, and coins all his experience into phrases—"Life is phrases," he says. "Go at your zenith. Nelson"—Nelson's name is always on his lips—"went at his zenith. Wellington ought to have died at Waterloo. He lived on and did immeasurable mischief. Elijah went at his zenith; his mantle fell on Elisha, and he did the work of Elijah better than Elijah could have done it. I resolved to go at my zenith. My mantle fell on Wilson—ten times better a man for the work that remained than I should have been."

Further realization of Fisher's religious bent and of his turn for epigram may be gained from the following:

"We are the chosen people, and our God is the God of the Israelites. He sees the cloud by day and the pillar of flame by night. He points to the map and shows the strategical supremacy of these islands. Has it ever occurred to you that there are five keys to the world—the Straits of Dover, the Straits of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, the Straits of Malacca, the Cape of Good Hope? And we hold every one of them! Didn't I say we were the lost tribes." He laughs, but there is a touch of seriousness, too.

"Isn't it wonderful?" he will say as he tells of some coincidence, some personal episode, some new invention, like wireless or submarines, that works to our advantage. "Isn't the hand of Providence in that?"

And he is a man of omens, too, like most who go down to the sea in ships. When he became First Sea Lord he refused to take up his duties until the twenty-first of October—

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the anniversary of Nelson's death. All his fancies center round that great name. He entered the Navy as the nominee of Nelson's last captain. He served his apprenticeship on the *Victory*. And on the *Victory* as Commander at Portsmouth he finally hauled down his flag. "Isn't it wonderful?"

His eye is undimmed, his natural force unabated. He has recently returned from a visit to America, glowing with the idea of a federation of the English-speaking races which he is sure is coming, and which is to lead the world into the paths of peace.

J. P. MORGAN'S MIND

THAT Mr. Morgan's intelligence and business acumen rest on a higher plane than that of most other people few would doubt. But George W. Smalley, the noted journalist and friend of the financier, in an article in the New York *Tribune*, quotes an English banker as having once said to him that "Morgan's brain must be built on a plan different from other men's." This Englishman goes on to say that when complicated transactions or propositions involving large sums of money come up to his own consideration, or the consideration of his business associates, all facts and figures are referred to expert accountants, who carefully delve into the matter, and on whose findings their decision eventually rests. But not so Mr. Morgan, of whose accuracy and dispatch Mr. Smalley cites a few examples:

"He was asked to take charge of a financial operation requiring the transfer of a great property in a foreign country, with drafts in the first instance on New York and then from New York to London; all this at a time when exchange was unsettled and the markets of the world were extremely sensitive. He had to calculate commissions and stamps on the transfer and a twofold rate of exchange, and then make up his mind what the price of money was likely to be on the completion of the undertaking. He looked at the papers, computed prices, exchange, middle profits, government dues, in his head there and then, forecast the state of the market at a date some weeks ahead, and within ten minutes had accepted the proposal. Is it wonderful that he gets business away from us in London, going as slowly as we do?"

I knew of a matter in New York, I believe in connection with enormous traction interests at a time when they were most confused. There, it is true, one of his partners had been at work on the proposal for some time, gone into the details and prepared a statement. This partner asked his overlord one afternoon at the close of business whether he would go into it next morning, adding: "It will take some hours." Said Mr. Morgan: "No. I go to Washington to-night. Get into my carriage, and we will talk it over as I drive home."

Before they had reached Madison Avenue Mr. Morgan had mastered the questions on which his firm had spent weeks, and had given his answer, which was an acceptance.

They say he is hard, exacting, and expects from those about him results, not excuses. Very likely. A lady who was his wife's guest in Madison Avenue said to him:

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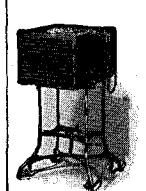
WE'LL put the Uhl Art Steel Typewriter Stand and Cabinet in your office for 15 days' Free Trial and let you see for yourself how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographers and save space. Occupies but 4 sq. ft.—the kind you now use takes 10 sq. ft. or more. Holds stationery enough to last a week—can reach everything without moving the body. Solid steel frame.

Cuts Office Expense

Light in weight, but absolutely rigid and silent under operation. Saves time—space—materials. Dictate a short letter telling us to send you one on 15 days' FREE trial. We fill order thru our dealer or, where we have no agency, take this "Free Trial Offer" to any office supply dealer—ask him to order for you; or, if you have satisfactory rating, use your own business stationery and we will deliver direct to you. If not satisfactory after **15 Days' free trial return to dealer or to us.**

If you wish further information first, send your dealer's name and write for descriptive circular.



The Toledo Metal Furniture Co.
2061 Dorr Street, TOLEDO, OHIO

Attractive proposition for dealers. We develop steady sales that you can handle. Write for particulars.

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From America's Most Famous Spring— Waukesha, Wis.

White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water"

In NEW Sterilized Bottles only

BRIGHTEN UP Your Stationery in the OFFICE, BANK, SCHOOL or HOME by using WASHBURNE'S PATENT PAPER FASTENERS.

75,000,000

SOLD the past YEAR should convince YOU of their SUPERIORITY.

Trade O. K. Mark

Made of brass, 3 sizes. In brass boxes of 100. Handsome. Compact. Strong. No Slipping, NEVER! All stationers. Send 10c for sample box of 50, assorted sizes. Illustrated booklet free. The O. K. Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

No 1B

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa

Registered U. S. Pat. Off.

Has a most delicious flavor

Is pure and healthful

An ideal food beverage

GENUINE HAS THIS TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.

Established 1780

DORCHESTER, MASS.

to us here in the house, but I am told you are not always like that in your office and they are all afraid of you."

He flushed, began an answer, cut it short, and finally said:

"I am afraid you are right."

But now let us see what there is under this adamantine surface.

There came to him one morning during a financial crisis a merchant whom he did not know, or just knew, who said:

"Mr. Morgan, I have no claim on you, but I shall be thankful if you will look at this statement of my affairs. My business is a good one. I am solvent, but the banks, as you know, have shut down on their customers and if I can not have half a million by to-morrow morning I must go under. I have come to ask you for the half million."

We can all imagine what Mr. Morgan's first impulse must have been. But he looked at the man's face, looked at his paper, only a half sheet, checked himself, and said:

"Come to-morrow morning and you shall have your answer."

When the man arrived next morning Mr. Morgan, without a word of greeting, touched a bell, and to the clerk who came in said:

"Make out a check for half a million dollars to the order of Mr. Z."

And as Mr. Z. began to thank him, Mr. Morgan, with a smile, held up his hand:

"No, it is a busy day. There's no time for that. Good morning."

From what I have said before it may be guessed that Mr. Morgan's knowledge not only of business in its broadest aspects, but in all its particulars, is extraordinary. I had heard business men describe it as extraordinary, and one day I said to him:

"Mr. Morgan, they tell me you know every detail of banking, and can do anybody's work in your office better than the man whose specialty it is."

"Oh, I don't know about better, but what I do know is that I can sit down at any clerk's desk, take up his work where he left it and go on with it."

Presently he added:

"I don't like being at any man's mercy."

Mr. Morgan's judgment of art works is a fair match for the finesse of his financial enterprise, for tho "everybody's wit is more than a match for anybody's," still he is seldom imposed upon and is often very lucky as well. An incident:

In the double house at Prince's Gate in London reposed for a long time an imperfect *garniture de cheminée* in Sevres of the best period. The complete set was of five pieces and Mr. Morgan had only four. He had ransacked Europe. Every dealer in Sevres knew of it, and was on the lookout, but Mr. Morgan had relinquished all hope of finding the fifth. One evening just before dinner the bell rang and the servant brought up a message that a man at the door with a parcel wished to see Mr. Morgan.

"Send him away," was the answer. But as the door was closing Mr. Morgan, from pure caprice or impulse, as he described it, but really from an inspiration, called the servant back and told him to bring up the parcel. There at last was the missing fifth piece of the *garniture de cheminée*. "Now bring the man up." He came.

"You wish to sell this?"

"Yes."

"How much?"

The Original 1857

BABY'S Health and Happiness are assured by the proper use of

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

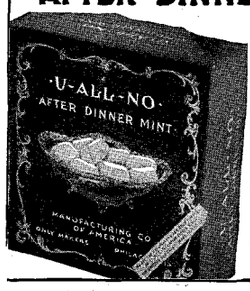
Send for Baby's Book.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

New York

·U-ALL-NO·

·AFTER DINNER MINT·



A delicious confection

Sold only in tin boxes.

Never in bulk.

If not at your dealer's send 10 cents for a box

MANUFACTURING CO. OF AMERICA. 439 NORTH 12TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

100 Prize Winning Recipes Free

WOULD you like to learn how to make the most delicious dishes that ever graced a table? Then send for our New Cook Book, which contains 100 prize winning recipes selected by a well known authority from nearly 10,000 contestants. The recipes were ranked for Novelty, Deliciousness, Clearness, Simplicity. The Book tells how to prepare dates, figs, currants and cocoanut in ways that make all mouths water. It is yours for the asking.

The Hills Bros. Co.,

Dept. J,

Beach & Washington Sts., New York

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The man named the price. "I was not sure," said Mr. Morgan, "I had so much money in the house, but the sum was got together and paid and a receipt taken." Then he asked:

"Had you any particular reason for bringing this to me?"

"No, sir, except that I had heard of you as a buyer of good things, and this is very fine Sevres."

"Yes, I am aware of that. Good evening."

THE "ADMIRAL OF THE PHILIPPINES"

TO his friends, Captain Frank Pinckney Helm, Jr., is best known as the "Admiral of the Philippine Navy," but the captain himself rather dims his title by asserting that firstly there is no Philippine navy, and that lastly he is not an admiral, tho the Philippine legislature wanted to make him one last year. His official title is Director of Navigation in the Philippine Islands, where he went in 1899. He went there to raise coconuts, but being offered his present job by the Philippine Government, he took it. The New York *Sun* prints some interesting observations by Captain Helm that show the Filipinos were not far wrong when they sized him up as an admiral. His lighthouses alone have saved enough ships to warrant the promotion. He says:

"When I went out there there were only twenty-nine lighthouses in the islands. There are now more than 140, and besides lots of buoys and beacons, of which last the Filipinos had never heard. You can go anywhere on a ship through the islands now and not be out of sight of a light. It reminds one," said Captain Helm, with emphasis, "of Broadway."

It came out that Captain Helm is an orchid fancier. "I have 300 varieties of the plant,"

The Simplest Gown looks well on a Figure of Correct Proportion if Carried Well.

You Can Weigh Exactly what You Should Weigh

My pupils are among the most refined, intellectual women of America. They have *regained* health and good figures and learned how to **keep** well. Each has given me a few minutes a day in the privacy of her own room to following scientific, hygienic principles of health, prescribed to suit each individual's needs.

No Drugs—No Medicines

My work has grown in favor because results are quick, natural and permanent and because they are scientific and appeal to *common sense.*

Be Well—nothing short of **well.**

Radiate Health so that every one with whom you come in contact is permeated with your strong spirit, your wholesome personality—feels better in body and mind for your very presence.

Be Attractive—well groomed.

Improve Your Figure—in other words, be at **your best.** You wield a stronger influence for good, for education, for wholesome right living, if you are attractive and well, graceful and well poised—upright in body as well as in mind—and you are happier.

I want to help every woman to realize that her health lies, to a degree, in her own hands, and that she can reach her ideal in figure and poise.

Judge what I **can do** for you by what I **have done** for others. I think I do not exaggerate when I say I have corrected more **Chronic Ailments** and built up and reduced more women during the past nine years than any ten physicians—the best physicians are my friends—their wives and daughters are **my pupils.** I have **Reduced** about 25,000 women from 10 to 85 lbs. I have rounded out and **Increased the Weight** of as many more—all this by strengthening nerves, heart, circulation, lungs and vital organs so as to regulate the assimilation of food.

Won't you **join us?**—we will make you and the world better.

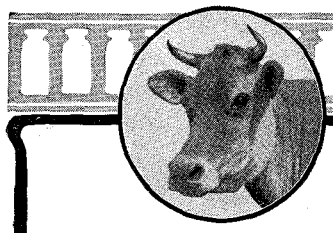
I have published a **free** booklet showing how to stand and walk correctly, and giving other information of vital interest to women. Write for it and I will also tell you about my work. If you are perfectly well and your figure is just what you wish, you may be able to help a dear friend—at least you will help me by your interest in this great movement of health and figure through natural means.

Sit down and write to me NOW. Don't wait—you may forget it.

I have had a wonderful experience, and I should like to tell you about it.

SUSANNA COCROFT, Dept. 51-CC, 246 Michigan Avenue, Chicago

Miss Cocroft's name stands for progress in the scientific care of the health and figure of woman



Richer Milk—More Butter if the Cow is Jersey

The milk from thoroughbred Jersey cows is more than 30% richer than ordinary milk. Authenticated tests of 553 Jersey cows for one year, ending in 1910, showed an average of 7835 lbs. milk, 5.42% fat, and 496 lbs. butter. This included heifers as well as mature cows. ¶For commercial dairy purposes, a herd of Jerseys yields more profit than one of other breeds. They are healthy, long-lived and productive. ¶For the suburban home or farm, the Jersey is docile, gentle and costs no more to keep than an ordinary cow.

Write for Jersey facts and figures (free) to

AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

8 W. 17th St., New York, N. Y.

YOU may have learned the inner goodness of ***Whitman's*** confections at home, or at your friend's in Boston or visiting your cousin in Pensacola. Wherever you are, wherever you may travel, you will find the green Whitman signs and a Whitman agency—usually the leading drug store. There you can buy

Whitman's

Fussy Package

For Fastidious Folks

Chocolates with hard centers and nut centers and all the other Whitman specialties, only one step away from the makers. Each agency supplied *direct.* Whitman's service is as "care full" as Whitman's candies. Every Whitman package must be absolutely *perfect or it must not be sold to you.* Should any package for any reason prove disappointing, the Whitman Agent is authorized to *replace it or refund your money.* Should you fail to find the Whitman Agent we will send, prepaid, the Fussy Package at $1.00 a pound, Honey White Nougat, Chocolate Covered Mint Marshmallows or Chocolate Covered Maraschino Cherries at 50c a package.

Write for booklet "Suggestions" describing the Whitman *Service* and *Specialties.*

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc.
Established 1842 Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Makers of Whitman's *Instantaneous* Chocolate.
(*A sample mailed for ten cents*)

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The Economical Paint

Gallon cost is now in favor of pure Carter White Lead paint.

Important, but this should not alone govern the selection of paint for your buildings. The area a gallon will cover, the cost of spreading, the beautiful appearance, the years of service and freedom from cracking and scaling should also be considered.

By any and every standard there is no better and no more economical paint than that made fresh at the time of the painting with

CARTER
Strictly Pure
White Lead
"The Lead with the Spread"

and pure linseed oil. If you are thinking of using any other paint, ascertain what your local paint dealer will have to charge for it now. Then get prices on Carter White Lead and pure linseed oil. A painter can tell you just what proportions are best for your particular work, but for comparison take 100 pounds of lead to 5 gallons of oil, with some tinting color and drier, which will make 8 gallons of the best paint in the world.

You will find that Carter White Lead paint will cost less by the gallon so there is not even an apparent saving in first cost to induce you to use any substitute for Carter White Lead, and while adulterated linseed oil costs less than the pure, you can't afford to take the risk for the three or four dollars you might save on the cost of painting your house.

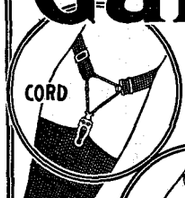
How to know good paint and how to have good paint at reasonable cost is told in our free book, *"Pure Paint."* Send for it before you decide about any painting. We will send with it the best set of color plates ever issued as a help in selecting colors for exterior painting.

Carter White Lead Company
12067 S. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.
Factories: Chicago and Omaha

PRINT FOR YOURSELF
Cards, circulars, book, newspaper. Press $5. Larger $18. Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper
THE PRESS CO. Meriden, Connecticut

Boston Garter

Velvet Grip

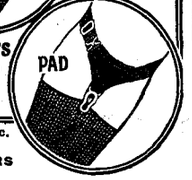


is highest grade—not only fits the leg, but will wear well in every part—the clasp stays securely in place until you release it.

See that Boston Garter is stamped on the clasp.

Made in three types, to suit any season or taste.

Boston Garters
Sold in Shops the World over, and Worn by Well Dressed Men.



Sample Pair, Cotton, 25c., Silk, 50c. Mailed on receipt of price.
GEORGE FROST CO., MAKERS Boston, U.S.A.

said the Captain in answer to a question, "and the whole outfit has not cost me over $100. I got most of them in the Philippines, but some came from Singapore.

"Our revenue cutters are of about 600 tons," continued Captain Helm. "They are modeled after the steam fishing-smacks used on the Dogger Banks, in the North Sea, and are fine seaworthy craft. The officers are Americans and the crew Filipinos. We not only use them to guard the coast against smuggling but to develop transportation.

"You see, in some cases there are two or three ports whose commerce may be too insignificant to pay a commercial company to put on a steamer. Our method has been to put on a boat to carry away the produce, and keep it running to give the planters a means of communication until enough trade has been developed for a commercial company to go in. We have usually broken about even on such a proposition, but it has already resulted in the establishment of half a dozen steamer lines. This goes a long way toward keeping the people contented and encourages them to spend their time raising crops instead of other things.

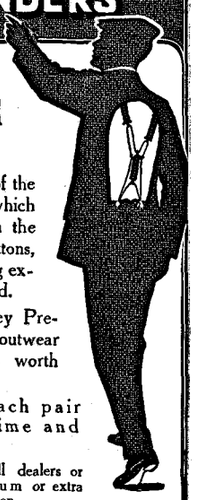
"Oh, yes, I know the Sultan of Sulu well. You have heard the story told about his purchasing a crown and scepter in Singapore? Well, he came back once from one of these trips to Singapore wearing a robe on which there was so much gold that they held him up for something over $400 in duty. The Sultan had spent all his spare cash on the mainland and he had to pawn the gold crown he had with him to get his robe in.

"The number of natives who cling to few clothes is still pretty large. For instance, in the island of Mindanao, which is about the size of Indiana, there are between 200,000 and 300,000 Moros and other mountain tribes who do not wear anything to speak of. The Manobos live in communities, and I have been in many places where they had never seen a white man. You often see evidences of a transfusion of Chinese blood, however, and there are a lot of tatooed men on the island. Some of these natives worship a fanciful big black bird which they call 'Bblou.' It is a bird of night, according to their theology, and comes out of its aerie after nightfall. The natives never see it, but they claim to hear the rustling of its wings. When they hear such a noise they fall down and worship.

"Then they have an evil spirit, which they call 'Wokwok.' The only way to keep Wokwok from doing a person harm is to keep a stingaree tail handy, and if you think he is about to pay a visit to your domicile all you have got to do is to swish it through the air all around the house and the Wokwok changes his mind and leaves his card somewhere else. The native of Mindanao who takes a walk at night usually carries a stingaree tail with him, on the principle that a Malay drops a torch or a light behind him at night to keep the devil from following him.

"W. Cameron Forbes, the Governor-General of the Philippines, is well liked, understands the natives, and has the tact to handle them. He has spent a lot of money out of his own pocket out there. He has had built a polo clubhouse near Manila and a country club at Baguyo, the summer capital, to which an excellent road runs from Dagupan. The road is fifty-eight miles long and goes up from the sea level to over 5,000 feet. In many places it has been blasted out of solid granite and there are thirty or forty big bridges across the cañons over which the road

THE ORIGINAL
SHIRLEY PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS



Note the Sliding Cord Back

It is the construction of the "President Suspender" which removes all strain from the shoulders and trouser buttons, making the trousers hang exactly as the tailor intended.

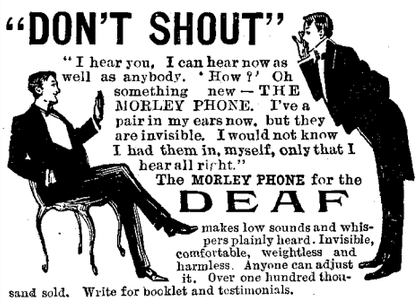
The "Original Shirley President" Suspender will outwear any other make—that's worth considering.

Have a pair for each pair of trousers—it's a time and temper saver.

Price 50 cents from all dealers or from factory, light, medium or extra heavy, extra lengths for tall men.

The C. A. Edgarton Mfg. Co.
SHIRLEY GUARANTEED SUSPENDERS
734 MAIN STREET, SHIRLEY, MASS.

"DON'T SHOUT"



"I hear you, I can hear now as well as anybody. 'How?' Oh something new — THE MORLEY PHONE. I've a pair in my ears now, but they are invisible. I would not know I had them in, myself, only that I hear all right."

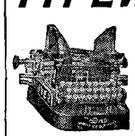
The MORLEY PHONE for the
DEAF

makes low sounds and whispers plainly heard. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it. Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials.
THE MORLEY CO., Dept. 772, Perry Bldg., Phila.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Can be carried in purse or vest pocket—always ready to relieve Coughs, Hoarseness or lung affections. Take whenever required—contain no opiates. A favorite among Speakers and Singers.
Price, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sample free
John I. Brown & Son Boston, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES



Extra Special No. 3 Oliver, rebuilt, good as new, $42.50 cash or $45.00 on instalments, easy terms. All other Standard Machines, including Visibles, at equally low prices. Bargains in No. 2 Smith Premiers, Fay Sholes, etc.
PRICES: $15.00 AND UP.
5 days' free trial or rented, rental to apply on purchase. **Send for Catalogue.** Address
ROCKWELL-BARNES COMPANY, 1125 Munn Bldg., CHICAGO

FREE Murray Style Book

Before you buy, it will pay you to get this money-saving book: 178 pages of genuine Buggy, Harness and Saddle bargains; 251 illustrations; 138 styles Vehicles, 74 designs in Harness. Biggest and best book ever printed. Murray "Highest Award" Buggies Direct from his Factory; 4 weeks' road trial; 2 years' guarantee. Send for this Big Free Book today.
Wilber H. Murray Mfg. Co. 328 E. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.

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Many a big business deal swings on the pivot of "first impression."

Many a first impression is gained from a letterhead. If you would be sure to have such first impressions in your favor, your letterhead should be engraved, lithographed or printed on

Old Hampshire Bond

File a memorandum now to "specify Old Hampshire Bond next time we order letterheads."

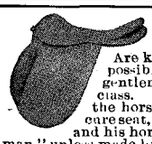
Let us send you the Old Hampshire Bond Book of Specimens. It contains suggestive specimens of letterheads, and other business forms, printed, lithographed and engraved on white and fourteen colors of Old Hampshire Bond.

Write for it on your present letterhead.

Address

Hampshire Paper Company
South Hadley Falls, Mass.

The only paper makers in the world making bond paper exclusively.

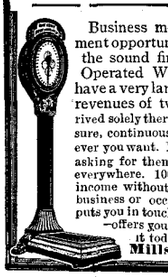


Whitman Saddles

Are known and being ridden on for all possible purposes by riders (ladies and gentlemen) of the most discriminating class. They are not only a comfort to the horse, but give the rider a nice, secure seat, which makes him feel as if he and his horse were one. No saddle a "Whitman" unless made by us. Everything from "Saddle to Spur." Illustrated catalogue free.

The Mehlbach Saddle Co., 104 Chambers St., New York City

Your Income Starts Immediately



Business men seeking a conservative investment opportunity should thoroughly investigate the sound financial possibilities of the Coin Operated Weighing Scale. These machines have a very large earning capacity—the immense revenues of two powerful corporations are derived solely therefrom. Their earnings are clear profit—sure, continuous and payable in cash dividends whenever you want. Depots, Stores, Waiting-rooms, etc., are asking for them. Splendid locations can be found everywhere. 100 well placed will yield you a handsome income without any interference with your present business or occupation. Our free booklet, "Facts," puts you in touch with this most attractive opportunity—offers you bright prospects for 1911. Write for it today. **MILLS NOVELTY CO., Mills Bldg., Chicago. Dept. "10."**

leads. On the road the government has established an automobile line. Baguyo is beyond the altitude of tropical vegetation, among pine-trees, and is a very cool place. The capital is there between March and June. There are four or five hotels and a lot of cottages and a polo field, and it is to the Philippines what Simla is to India during the hottest part of the year.

"To my mind, the Moro country is the most interesting part of the Philippines. When General Pershing was chasing the natives around Lake Lanao I went with him, and there was fighting for eight days all around the lake. The Moros were not united, except so far as their communities were concerned. General Pershing would kill about half the people in one of these communities in battle, and then would have to fight the next cotta, or fortification. The survivors he had just whipt would come along with their green umbrellas and stand and watch while this later battle progressed.

"Aside from their religious ideas and their method of eating, which is always with the fingers, their persistent bathing—some of them taking as many as forty baths a day—always impress me. The fact that the Moros are Mohammedans and do not eat pork is responsible for a veritable wild-hog pest in the country. If you plant a tree or a shrub you have got to build a fence around to keep the pigs from rooting it up. Deer are plentiful.

"The idea of friendship down there is rather peculiar. Many of the houses are built on bamboo piles. I went one day to see old Datto Pandaptan Kali. 'Pandaptan' is synonymous with 'savant,' and indicated that Kali knew a little more about some things than his neighbors. I wanted to get some information out of him, and I stayed two days. When I entered Kali's house I found him sitting on top a pile of five or six mattresses. I asked him why he sat upon so many.

"'I am afraid that some of my friends will run their spears up through the floor and into me,' he replied."

The Captain drifted back to his lighthouses, which are his hobby.

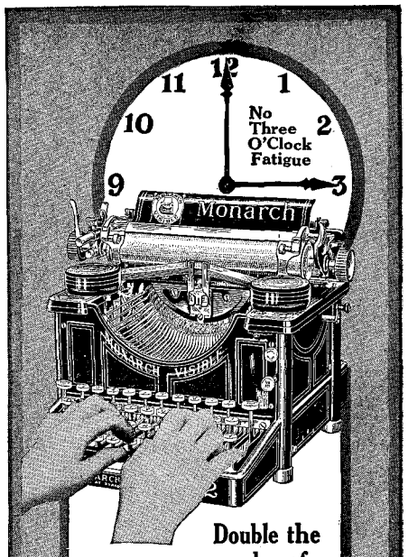
"There is no question that the building of numerous lighthouses in the Philippines has saved many wrecks," he said. "And, by the way, where we used to have our lights, costing about $20,000 apiece, made in Europe, we now make them ourselves, importing only the lenses. We now build three lights at Manila for what one used to cost.

"The newest lighthouse we have built is Batag light, which is on a concrete tower, 100 feet high, on top of a hill, the light itself being at an elevation of 433 feet above medium low water. It is visible on a clear dark night for forty-five miles. By its aid a ship coming from Australia, which used to have to lie off the channel until daybreak before attempting to come in, can come inside without difficulty."

Descriptive Title.—HE—"I wonder what the meaning of that picture is? The youth and maiden are in a tender attitude."

SHE—"Oh, don't you see? He has just asked her to marry him, and she is accepting him. How sweet! What does the artist call the picture?"

HE (looking about)—"Oh, I see. It's written on a card at the bottom—'Sold.'"—*Lippincott's.*



Double the value of your operator's services

The employer who considers his employees as well as himself will secure a better day's work.

The light key action—an exclusive Monarch feature—so lightens the operator's labor that she turns out a greater volume of work, proportionately increasing the value of her services.

The thoughtful employer must appreciate

Monarch Light Touch

Send for Monarch literature—it thoroughly explains Monarch construction.

Try the Monarch; you will at once learn that its superiority actually rests in the machine itself, not merely in what we say about it.

Representatives Wanted

Local representatives wanted everywhere, also a few more dealers for large territories. Write for details and attractive terms.

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For The Garden

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HARDY annual. Sow outdoors in Spring. The grandest of all Eschscholtzias. The unopened buds on outer side of petals are of the deepest crimson, toning down on the inner side to bright flame color and molten gold. We will mail a packet of this valuable novelty and a copy of our beautiful catalog—*the best Seed annual published in America*—for only **10 cents**, stamps or coin. (Regular price of Seed, 15 cents packet.) Write today.

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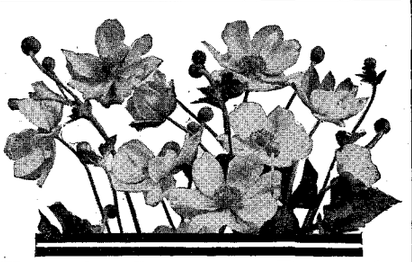

Farr's Hardy Plants For Spring Planting

A Reminder. The swelling of the buds in March reminds us it is time to get busy, if the garden picture our fancy has created during the Winter evenings is to become a living reality.

The Look-ahead-Gardener Knows: That early spring is the best time to plant most things, and the proper time to plant some things that should have a prominent place in every hardy garden, as:

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How to Oblige.—"Dear teacher," wrote little Johnny's mother, "kindly excuse John's absence from school yesterday afternoon, as he fell in the mud. By doing the same you will greatly oblige his mother."—*Comic Cuts.*

Hair-raising Performance.—"The baby likes to play with my hair." "But aren't you afraid he'll muss it, dragging it all over the floor?"—*Washington Herald.*

Harp or Tom-Tom.—"Won't you try a piece of my wife's angel cake?" "Will it make an angel of me?" "That will depend on the kind of a life you have led."—*Houston Post.*

Loyalty.—"Is this you, doctor?" asks the nurse over the telephone.

"Yes," answers the physician.

"Well, you know you said Mr. Bonder would not show any signs of improvement for five or six days?"

"Yes."

"Well, this is only the second day and he is a great deal better already. Shall I give him something to make him worse for the other three or four days?"—*Life.*

His Congé.—RESTAURANT PROPRIETOR—"So you were in your last place for three years. Why did you leave?"

NEW CHEF—"I was pardoned."—*Catholic News.*

His New Password.—"I want to change my password," said the man who had for two years rented a safety-deposit box.

"Very well," replied the man in charge. "What is the old one?"

"Gladys."

"And what do you wish the new one to be?"

"Mabel. Gladys has gone to Reno."—*Judge.*

Probably Would.—"That sentence is not incorrect," said the professor, "but it sounds odd to the English-speaking ear."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

"By Their Fruits."—SHE—"They say that an apple a day will keep the doctor away."

HE—"Why stop there? An onion a day will keep everybody away."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Meant Well.—The old friends had had three days together.

"You have a pretty place here, John," remarked the guest on the morning of his departure. "But it looks a bit bare yet."

"Oh, that's because the trees are so young," answered the host comfortably. "I hope they'll have grown to a good size before you come again."—*Metropolitan Magazine.*

The Makings.—FIRST PHYSICIAN—"Can you make anything out of the patient's trouble?"

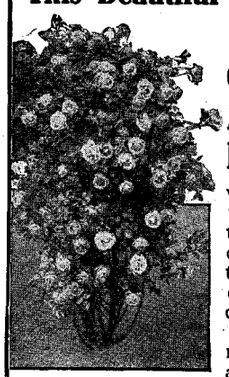
SECOND DITTO—"I think if we manage right we can make about five hundred apiece out of it."—*Baltimore American.*

Bargain Battles.—GENTLEMAN—"Er—where can I find the silk counter?"

FLOORWALKER—"Third battle to the right."—*Judge.*

For The Garden

This Beautiful New Rose The Climbing American Beauty



was originated by us—a cross between the American Beauty and the seedling of one of our hardy climbing roses.

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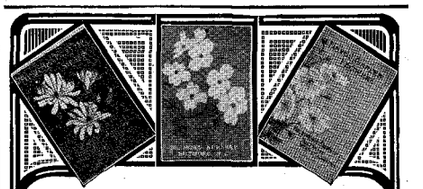

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The Family Pet.—POLICEMAN—"Do you have to take care of the dog?"

NURSE GIRL—"No; the missus says I'm too young and inexperienced. I only look after the children."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

What to Put Off.—Always put off to-night what you are going to put on in the morning.—*Princeton Tiger.*

No Mormon.—SHE—"But, George, you could never support two."

HE—"Well, I'm only looking for one."—*Newark Star.*

No More.—SHE (complainingly)—"You promised faithfully that you wouldn't smoke any more after January 1."

HE—"I'm not. I am simply keeping up the usual amount."—*Boston Transcript.*

Not Free.—"Does your motor-car give you much trouble?"

"No," replied Mr. Chuggins. "It is a source of great trouble, but I invariably pay for it. None of it is in the nature of a gift."—*Washington Star.*

Even.—"You have deceived me," she complained. "You gave me to understand that you were rich."

"Well, you deceived me, too," he replied. "You caused me to believe that you would be brave and cheerful if it ever became necessary for us to get along on a small income."—*Judge.*

Perhaps Not.—An instructor in a church school where much attention was paid to sacred history, dwelt particularly on the phrase "And Enoch was not, for God took him." So many times was this repeated in connection with the death of Enoch that he thought even the dullest pupil would answer correctly when asked in examination: State in the exact language of the Bible what is said of Enoch's death.

But this was the answer he got:

"Enoch was not what God took him for."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Try This.—"Oh, yes," Mr. Smith told us, "my husband is an enthusiastic archeologist. And I never knew it till yesterday. I found in his desk some queer-looking tickets with the inscription, 'Mudhorse, 8 to 1.' And when I asked him what they were, he explained to me that they were relics of a lost race. Isn't it interesting?"—*Boston Traveler.*

Making it All Right.—MILLIONAIRE (to ragged beggar)—"You ask alms and do not even take your hat off. Is that the proper way to beg?"

BEGGAR—"Pardon me, sir. A policeman is looking at us from across the street. If I take my hat off he'll arrest me for begging; as it is, he naturally takes us for old friends."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

His Interest.—"You are going to interest yourself in this reform enterprise?"

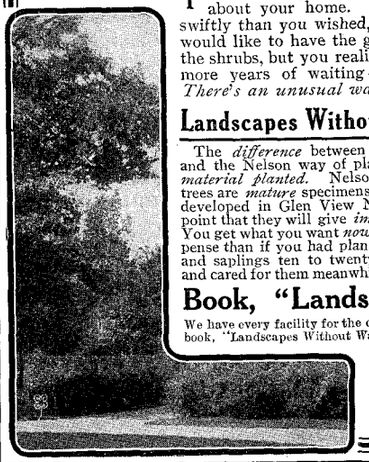
"Certainly," replied Senator Sorghum.

"But I thought it was unfavorable to your friends."

"It is. And I'm going to interest myself in it far enough to let me offer suggestions that will render it impractical."—*Washington Star.*

For The Garden | For The Garden

We Can Make Your Home Grounds Attractive This Year



YOU have long cherished ideas of having beautiful plants and shrubs and trees about your home. But you've been busy and the years have flown more swiftly than you wished, and your plans haven't been carried out. *Now* you would like to have the grateful shade of the trees and the refreshing beauty of the shrubs, but you realize that if you plant in the usual way there will be yet more years of waiting—many years—before your grounds will have these. *There's an unusual way*, though, *the Nelson way*, that gives

Landscapes Without Waiting

The *difference* between the usual way and the Nelson way of plantiug *is in the material planted.* Nelson's shrubs and trees are *mature* specimens, that have been developed in Glen View Nurseries to the point that they will give *immediate effects.* You get what you want *now* and at less expense than if you had planted little shrubs and saplings ten to twenty-five years ago and cared for them meanwhile. Think of it!

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Your children's children will benefit none the less because you get some of the pleasure from your work. Plant Nelson's *big*, strong and symmetrical shrubs and trees—they thrive and blossom the first season as if never moved. We *prune, train,* and *transplant so often* that *when we sell* them a vigorous, fibrous root system has been developed which makes them grow without a check, even when removed for hundreds of miles.

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A Victim.—SHE—"Are you against long hatpins for women?"

HE—"Well, I have been several times."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Just Engaged.—"You are wedded to your art?" asked the interviewer.

"Not at all," replied the opera singer. "We're tentatively engaged until I see what it can do toward providing an income for me."—*Washington Star.*

The Old One.—"Daughter, has the duke told you the old, old story as yet?"

"Yes, he says he owes about 200,000 plunks."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

A Woman's Way.—A writer in the New York *Globe* tells of a young woman who, he believes, is not inferior to any man in the management of the affairs of life. She bought a small farm, and was busy overseeing the work on it.

The other day she ordered a telephone installed, and the company's workmen started in. Presently the "boss" called her out to the lawn.

"We can't run the wire in without damaging that tree," he said, pointing to a fine old elm near the piazza. "It can't be done."

"Very well," replied the young woman, smiling, "then you needn't put in the phone"; and she reentered the house.

"Did the electricians go away?" asked the correspondent, who assuredly believes that a man should think twice before insisting upon his boasted mental superiority to the other sex.

"No, sir. They put in the phone—and without harming the tree."

"A man, now," he concludes, "would have argued a half hour over the matter."

The Lengthy Lobbies.—"Why do they call Washington the city of magnificent distances?"

"Because," answered the office-seeker, "it is such a long way between what you go after and what you get."—*Washington Herald.*

The Homemaker.—"You say you once had a home?"

"Dat's what I had," answered Plodding Pete.

"Why didn't you do something to make your folks comfortable and happy?"

"I did. I left."—*Tit-Bits.*

Got Over It.—"When Dustin Stax went into Wall Street he didn't have a dollar he could call his own."

"Yes. But in those days he was more particular about whose dollar he called his own."—*Washington Star.*

Caution.—"A verdict for $10,000 isn't so bad," said the junior partner. "How much shall we allow our client?"

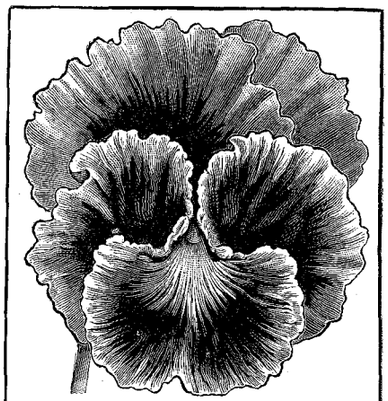
"Oh, give him $50," answered the senior partner.

"But hold!"

"Well?"

"Don't be hasty. Promise to give him $50."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

For The Garden



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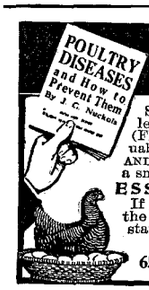

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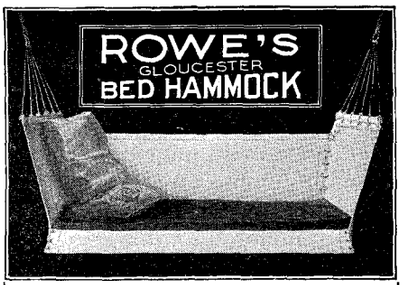

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

February 17.—A Peking dispatch states that the Viceroy of Manchuria has estimated the plague fatalities at 60,000, and 10,000 more are believed to have died from famine.

Peking dispatches state that China is disposed to yield to Russia's representations regarding treaty rights in Ili province.

February 20.—China's reply to the ultimatum of Russia is apparently satisfactory, and the dispute is expected to be amicably ended.

China is beginning to enforce sanitary measures in an effort to check further devastations by the plague.

Several persons are killed by an earthquake in the city and province of Monastir, Macedonia.

Madero, the insurgent leader, retreats before General Navarro, who captures Guadalupe without severe casualties.

February 21.—Tribesmen in Yemen capture a Turkish envoy, repulsing attempts to retake him. Fifty are reported killed

February 22.—By a vote of 351 to 227 the British House of Commons passes on first reading the bill curbing the power of the House of Lords.

The Russian Foreign Office announces that China's reply is satisfactory, and that no further steps toward coercion will be taken.

Census figures show the population of Germany last December to have been almost 65,000,000, a gain of over 4,000,000 since 1905.

The United States battleship *Delaware* makes the run from Hampton Roads to Rio de Janeiro without a stop, and at an average rate of 13½ knots.

February 23.—The entire population of a village near Harbin is discovered dead from the plague.

Over 200 Jewish families are expelled from Tchernigov, a province of Little Russia, by the Governor in charge.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

February 17.—President Taft annuls parts of old treaties which prohibited the sale of liquor in the so-called Indian lands of Minnesota.

Congressman Bennet's resolution looking toward annexation of Canada is at the request of President Taft unfavorably reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

February 19.—Secretary Knox makes a plea for Canadian reciprocity before the Chamber of Commerce in Pittsburg.

February 20.—Mr. Nelson and Mr. Heyburn speak in the United States Senate on the direct election of Senators.

The Omnibus Claims Bill is passed by the House.

February 21.—The President sends to the Senate a new treaty with Japan, in which the restrictions on immigration contained in the present treaty are removed.

Mr. Beveridge speaks in the Senate in favor of unseating Senator Lorimer.

February 22.—The House passes the Naval Fortifications and Diplomatic and Consular Bills.

Mr. Lorimer defends himself in the Senate and maintains his right to a seat in that body.

February 23.—A resolution by Senator Cummins calling on the President for information bearing on the Canadian Reciprocity Agreement is adopted in the Senate.

GENERAL

February 18.—Manuel Bonilla, leader of the Honduran revolutionists; Lee Christmas, his chief lieutenant, and two other men are indicted by a Federal grand jury in New Orleans in connection with the *Hornet* filibustering expedition.

February 19.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad announces that it will ask permission of the New Jersey Legislature to abandon the Morris Canal.

February 21.—George B. Cox, the Cincinnati politician and banker, is indicted for perjury.

February 22.—Former State Senator Frank J. Gardner, of New York, is acquitted of the charge of attempting to bribe Otto G. Foelker to vote against the Anti-Racetrack Bills.

Quanah Parker, the noted Comanche Indian chief, dies at his home in Lawton, Oklahoma.

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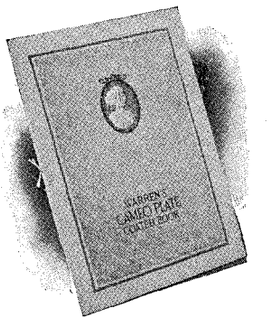

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Queries referred to this department will be answered only in the printed column, and, owing to limited space, will be selected with a view to general interest.

"W. E. M.," Abingdon, Va.—"While reading an Eastern story, among the many other unusual and probably Eastern words noted therein, I found these two, "jehad" and "jelaba." Kindly give their meanings."

In the Addenda of the STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 2147, col. 1), it is stated that the word "jehad" is the same as "jahad," and this latter term is defined on page 958, col. 3, as "a religious war of Mohammedans; war against the common enemies of Islam." Altho the exact form "jelaba" is not recorded in the dictionaries, it is probably a variant of the word "jelab," which is a hooded woolen blouse worn by Moors and Arabs.

"R. W. S.," New York, N. Y.—"Is it permissible to use the word "loan" as a verb, as in the sentence, 'He loaned the book to his friend'?"

Dictionaries do not approve this usage and stigmatize it as colloquial. "A Desk-Book of Errors in English" states that "the practise of using *loan* as a verb, so prevalent in the United States, should be discouraged. *Loan* is a noun and is used correctly only as such."

"B. D. W.," Washington, D. C.—"Please state whether the preposition at the conclusion of the following sentence is superfluous: 'I am in doubt as to which report he refers to.'"

The preposition is necessary in order to complete the grammatical construction of the sentence, altho its position at the end of the sentence makes the rhetorical construction faulty. This difficulty may be obviated by recasting the sentence, as follows: "I am in doubt as to the report to which he refers."

"G. W. L.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly state which view of the matter is correct in a discussion that may be set forth as follows: 'A' had a cement walk built and, after a heavy rain, discovered it covered with water, owing to the grade's being too low. To rectify this error, 'A' had another layer of cement applied, thus elevating the walk. 'B' claims that the act of putting on this additional layer of cement constituted the act of repairing. 'A' claims that, as the walk as originally built was in a sound condition at the time such addition was made, it therefore could not *properly* be construed as a *repair*."

The use of the word "repair" in this instance would presuppose some damage, loss, decay, or injury in the cement walk; but none of these terms could be so construed as to include an error or fault in the original construction of the walk, and the additional work thereon can, therefore, not be termed "repairing."

"R. M. W.," El Paso, Tex.—"In the sentence, 'It was just the time,' kindly advise what disposition would be made of the word *just*."

The word "just" is here used adverbially, in the sense of "exactly, precisely, or actually," qualifying the noun "time." This construction, in which some few adverbs are used as modifiers of nouns, is an established English idiom.

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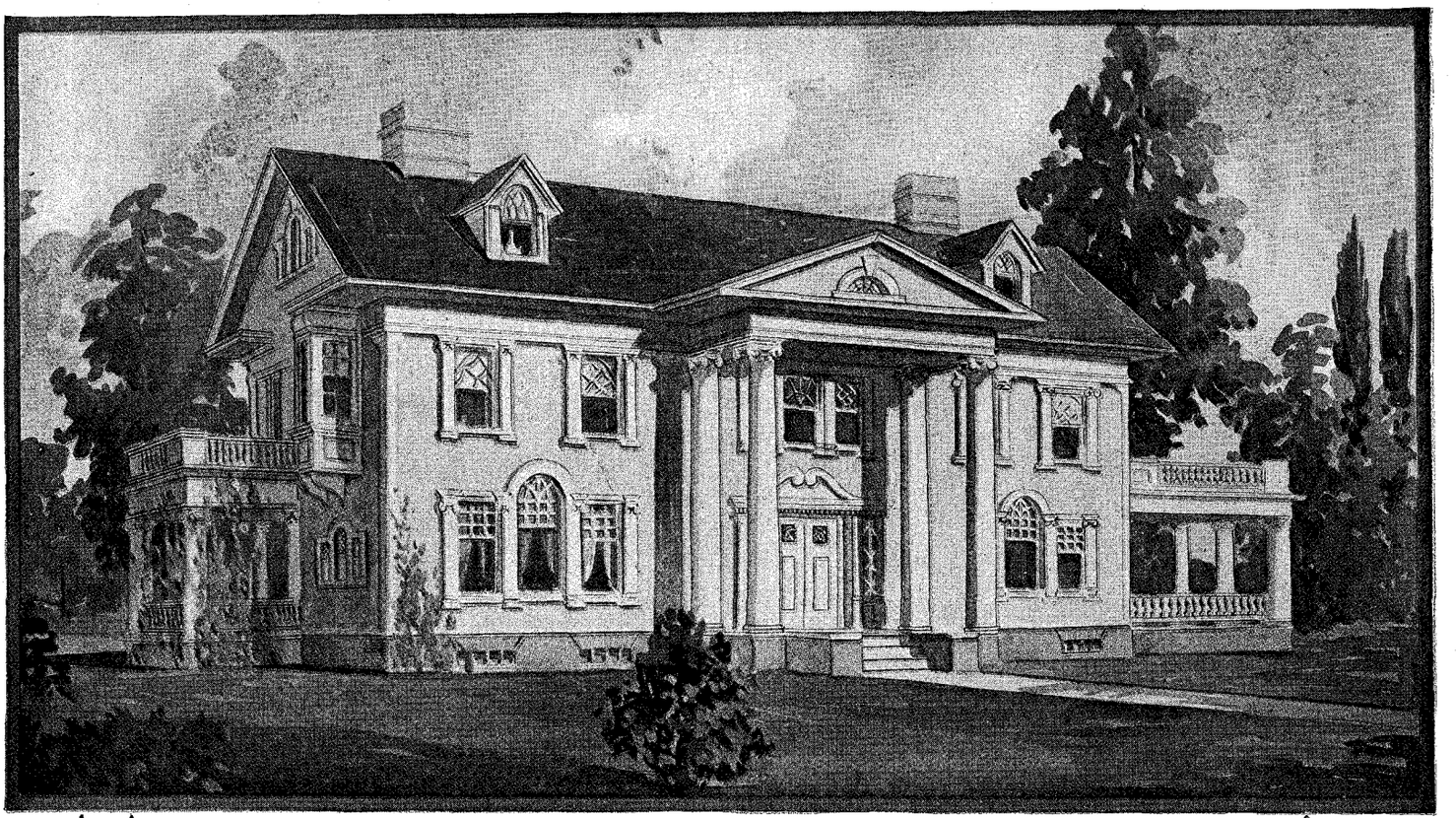

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